"THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,473—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 2 P.M.				
29th April	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6903	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	6321	VICTORIA	6028
27th "	ARABIA	7362		
3rd June	ARCADIA	6903	HIMALAYA	6898
10th "	PERSIA	7959		
17th "	PENINSULAR	6294	INDIA	7911
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st July	ARCADIA	6903	BRITANNIA	6325
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	PENINSULAR	6291	MONGOLIA	8905
22nd "	ARCADIA	6903		
29th "	ORIENTAL	6284	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

* Will call at Malta.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 28th April, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
BERTHING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	13th July 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the other voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	27th May 1905,
NERA	5,807	Chevallier	24th June "

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

Bank Oriental Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 130

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
* † TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	2nd June 1905.
* † MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,287	8th July 1905,
FRANZ FER. INAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th " "
† NIPPON	L. Solon	6,316	27th " "

† Will call at Suez. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 525. Saloon Rs. 630

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Solch	6,316	1st May.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort an very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "LINGA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 2nd, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 3rd, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd May at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 3rd, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 1st May, at 10 a.m. from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 3rd, calling at Karachi, Gwadar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about 2nd May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

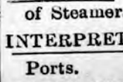
S. S. "JUMNA," 4,600 tons, on or about TUESDAY 2nd May.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay 28th April, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 880.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 920.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5166	29th April.	
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3610	13th May.	
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	7th June,	

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

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"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1903
ISSUED FOR ... £2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS ... £11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE ... £27,600,000

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing

the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
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HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 9-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to, six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

MOTOR CAR.

WE have OPENED a SPECIAL BRANCH in which we SUPPLY MOTOR TYRES and other Tyres Accessories. Light and Heavy Motor Tyres of different Sections from 26in. to 32in. kept in Stock.

For particulars apply to :—

GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,
6, HUMUM STREET FORT,
BOMBAY.

PROF. T. K. GAJJAR'S

PLAGUE SOLUTION. 8 As.

"Has given the best results of any remedy, &c,
—Dr. C. F. Schaffter, Civil Hospital, Jalna

GERMICIDE. 8 As. Will protect you from Plague.

For further particulars, testimonials, &c., write to the address given below.

Free samples to medical men and the trade on enclosing two annas stamps for postage.

Obtainable of all Chemists or from—

SUPDT. T. C. Laboratory, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address : "CHEMICUS, BOMBAY."

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR : J. CONNELL

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

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Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

E. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

VAIDYASHASTRI
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LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

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As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Forms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.

THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and greatly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

HENNESSY'S THREE STAR BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA. IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can scarcely be controlled, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles—TERZURA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAHOUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, accountry symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own) as the same, for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4 6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure, ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of married life. It also points out infallible developements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free on receipt of postal order for Rs. 3-12, payable at Newell Johnson Vetarzo Remedies Co., 5, Bond Street, Claremont Square, Pentonville, London, N., or of Agents for above. Price 10 annas Post free.

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 8th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.

(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied, the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to remove the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.

(Sd.) S. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,

MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered useless, as it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.

(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD, November, 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguh a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.

(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD

Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was so soon put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to ensure a good test; one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.

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20	21 10	46 8	30 6	30 7	64 8	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	46 4	30 14	30 15	64 8	47 6	37 12	21
22	22 9	50 0	32 7	31 4	64 8	47 10	38 1	22
23	23 1	50 12	32 0	31 16	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	32 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 6	24
25	24 2	52 5	33 4	32 9	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	33 15	32 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	34 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	34 5	33 5	65 3	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	35 2	33 11	65 6	48 13	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	35 10	34 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	58 0	36 10	34 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	59 14	37 6	35 6	66 0	49 8	40 5	32
33	29 8	59 15	36 4	34 3	66 4	49 13	40 13	33
34	30 6	61 1	38 1	35 15	66 8	50 2	41 2	34
35	31 5	62 4	38 13	36 5	66 13	50 8	41 7	35
36	32 6	63 8	39 0	36 10	67 2	50 14	41 13	36
37	33 8	64 12	39 0	36 9	67 8	51 6	42 5	37
38	34 6	66 1	40 1	37 5	67 14	51 12	42 12	38
39	35 8	67 6	41 3	38 3	68 4	52 5	43 5	39
40	36 11	68 12	42 8	39 0	68 11	52 13	43 14	40
41	38 0	70 2	43 8	40 1	69 3	53 8	44 10	41
42	39 6	71 11	44 12	40 14	69 12	54 3	45 7	42
43	40 13	73 4	45 1	41 3	70 5	55 0	46 4	43
44	42 5	74 13	46 7	42 7	71 0	55 14	46 13	44
45	43 14	76 7	48 13	43 13	73 11	56 13	47 5	45

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NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION will be held on SUNDAY next, the 30th April, at 4.30 P.M., at the Residence of Mr. Hirasally Abdulaly, at Santa Cruz, to consider the question of disposal of the Association Fund. All are cordially invited to attend.

SAMALDAS PARBHUDAS KOTHARI,
BURJORJI KHURSETJI PAVRI,
Honorary Treasurers,
Santa Cruz Residents' Association.

NOTICE.

Re DEBENTURES OF THE SORAB MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Debenture-Holders of the above Company, will be held on the 8th day of May, 1905, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. F., 14, Hummam Street, to APPOINT a NEW TRUSTEE in the place of the late Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee Bathwalla, one of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Company, under clause 9 succlause 2 (iii) of the Trust Deed dated the 5th July 1897. The Debenture-holders are requested to bring with them their Debentures for proving their right to attend and vote at the meeting.—Dated at Bombay this 28th day of April 1905.

MORARJEE NENSEY,
BAPUJEE BURJORJEE,
Re WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
Per Pro. W. B. KEEN.
C. E. RANDLE,
JAMSHEDJI BYRAMJEE KANGA,
J. P. DASTUR,
DOSABHOY RUSTAMJEE UMRIGAR,
MANECKJEE P. BHARUCHA,
MUNCHERJEE E. MORRIS,
JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE KHARAS,
P. H. BANAJI,
Trs of the Debenture-holders.

NOTIFICATION NO. 20.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the LIQUOR FARM of the NAVSARI DIVISION of the BARODA STATE for ONE YEAR or THREE YEARS from 1st August, 1905. Tenders should be addressed to the NAZAT ADHIKARI, Bilimora, and should reach him, or Patan, on the 31st May 1905, when opened with a deposit of Rs. 1,000. If tenders are not satisfactory, the Farm will be SOLD BY AUCTION. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

RAOJIBHAI B. PATEL,
Nazat Adhikari.

Baroda, 19th April, 1905.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from the 1st MAY 1905, the TIMINGS of certain Passenger Trains on the G. I. P. System will be REVISED. For details and further information see Passenger Notices and Local Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations or apply to Station Masters.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 27th, April, 1905.

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NOTICE.

A SALE

OF

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Will take place at the DEPOT

ON

MONDAY, May 8th, 1905.

AND

TUESDAY, May 9th, 1905

between the hours of 9 A.M. and 6 P.M.

On the FIRST DAY of the SALE the Depots will be OPEN to Members only, and on the SECOND DAY to Members and non-members also.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Re THE "ADVOCATE OF INDIA" NEWSPAPER AND PRESS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between the undersigned FRANCIS FIELDING GORDON and REGINALD DAVID HIGGS in respect of the Ownership and the business of the "Advocate of India" Newspaper and Press has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 1st day of April, 1905, and as from that date the said concern is being wound up and shall henceforth be built and conducted by and on the sole account of the said FRANCIS FIELDING GORDON, and all pay and discharge all the debts and liabilities of the said concern and to whom all monies and effects of and belonging to the said Concern should be paid and delivered.

REGINALD DAVID HUGHES,
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Bombay, 26th April, 1905.

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Is a Natural Water that has a Marvellous Vitalizing Action on the Skin.
Icilma Water is the most Rapid and Painless Remedy for Styes, Sore Eyes, Children's Irritations, Chilblains, Chaps, Nettle-Rash, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, and Insect Stings. Prevents and Cures Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Eczema, and Irritations from Heat, Riding, or Weakness.
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A MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
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J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.
60 TAMARIND LANE.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE AND CYSTITIS.

Doan's Kidney Medicine cures the cause, and the Patient Stays Cured.

Court Cottage,
Cannington, Bridgwater, England,
28th December, 1902.

"DEAR SIRS,—I can never tell you how thankful I am for the good your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have done me, and as I feel that the success of your medicine in my case will perhaps lead others to find relief, I will give you full particulars, which you may publish if you care to. Towards the end of 1901 I began to suffer from dreadful backaches, and irritation in the bladder. The doctor he attended me said that I was suffering from Bright's disease and cystitis, or inflammation of the bladder.

"Although the doctor did all in his power for me I got worse instead of better as time went on, and at last had to go into hospital, where the bladder was washed out every day. Just at this time the urinary troubles were terrible, and from morning to night there was a dull, gnawing pain in the small of my back, which made me irritable and melancholy.

"They discharged me from the hospital at last, saying they could do no more for me, and holding out no hope of my living much longer. After I had been at home a day or two my mother brought in some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for me to try. She had heard them spoken highly of in Bridgwater, and thought they might give me a little ease. You can imagine our delight, after the first box was finished, at my showing a slight improvement. I need not tell you that you remember I told you that the hospital doctors said I had not long to live. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills toned up and strengthened the kidneys and bladder. After the third box the bladder irritation was hardly noticeable, and my back was stronger. My cure now was only a matter of time; Doan's medicine gradually toned up my kidneys and drove away the pains from my back, and by the time I had used 20 boxes of the pills I was entirely free from both the Bright's disease and the dysuria.

"Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have saved my life, and knowing that, you will understand—far better than I can tell you—how grateful I am. Yours very truly, (Signed) (Miss) A. L. M. SILKE."

(Following this, the letter given here received from Miss Silke nearly ten months later, has additional interes.)

"October 4th, 1903.—Dear Sirs.—Although it was right back in December of last year that Doan's Pills cured me, I am still enjoying the best of health to-day, and feeling even stronger than I did then. I can walk six miles without being in the least fatigued, and this is a great blessing to me seeing what I went through before I used Doan's. I owe my recovery entirely to your medicine, and shall never fail to be grateful. Yours very truly, (Signed) AUGUSTA L. M. SILKE."

A sample box of this medicine will be sent free, on application to Foster-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells St., Oxford St., London.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 28.

COTTON.

BEFORE closing for the Holidays, the New York market dropped 5 points in Spot and futures, and on re-opening, as easier feeling was prevalent, and a further drop of 20 points in Spot, and 21 points in futures was advised. Yesterday spot cotton declined 5 points more to 7 55c, but futures advanced slightly to 7·11c for July. To-day, July futures are 2 points higher at 7·13c and Spot remains uncharged.

Liverpool was closed for three days and on Thursday evening, before the holidays spot was quoted 4·17 and April-May futures 4·00. Yesterday, Spot was 10 points lower at 4·07, and futures 6 points lower at 3·94 and to-day Spot cotton is 3 points higher at 7·10 and futures are unchanged. Writing from Liverpool by last mail, a well-known Cotton expert remarks as follows:—"There are two strong speculative cliques in America now, the "bulls" and the "bears," and it appears that the price for the immediate future will depend upon which of these two should prove the stronger, as at present the general public seem to take very little interest in cotton." Apparently the "bears" have proved the stronger, and have taken the market into their hands, but a reaction may be expected at any moment, and the decline has apparently already received a check. Business in Manchester continues as strong as ever.

As yet we have no thoroughly reliable reports regarding the New Crop. Advices by this and last mail are of a reduction in acreage and a greatly diminished use of fertilizers, and that planting has been from two to four weeks late. One thing would, however, seem certain, and that is that there is no inducement to produce a large crop with the price at 4d. per lb. than there was when the price was 9d. per lb.

The following are the daily quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York, since the last mail left:—

	Liverpool.	New York.
April	20th ..... 4·17	7·80
"	21st ...closed	closed
"	22nd... "	"
"	24th ... "	7·75
"	25th .....4·12	7·90
"	26th .....4·07	7·55
"	27th .....4·10	7·55

The following are the daily quotations for futures in Liverpool for April-May, and New York, for July:—

	Liverpool.	New York.
April	20th.....4·00	7·23
"	21st ... closed	closed
"	22nd... "	"
"	24th... "	7·21
"	25th.....3·95	7·07
"	26th.....3·94	7·11
"	27th.....3·94	7·13

During the interval the local market was more or less closed for three days, and the business done was confined to small purchases of ready cotton by mills. After the holidays some disposition was shown by exporters to operate at a decline, but sellers were unwilling to give way, notwithstanding the fall in prices advised from America, and business was brought to a standstill. Prices ruling here are much above the parity of Home values, but this has been the case throughout the whole of the past season, and business with the Continent has been much hampered in consequence. Nevertheless, the native merchant has found a market for his cotton at these high rates, and, in spite of all warnings, has let the Continental business pass, and sold his cotton to Japan, and the local mills at better prices. The demand from both these sources has been large and consequently the stock now in Bombay is not more than sufficient for the monsoon requirements. Dealers are, therefore, unwilling to sacrifice their cotton preferring to warehouse it, and await a revival of the mill demand which they know must come later on. The position of this market is shown from the following. Since the 13th instant, Spot Cotton in New York has fallen 50 points and futures for July 38 points, while here Bengals, Oomras and Broach have dropped Rs. 2 and Khandeish, Sawginned and Westerns Re. 1 per candy!

In New Crop "Suttas" there is very little doing and the fluctuations are slight. We quote to-day Rs. 216 for good M. G. Broach, delivery 15th 25th March, 1906, and Rs. 172 for fully good Bengals, delivery 10th 25th January 1906. An export house is reported to have sold a small line of good Broach during the past week.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts from 20th to 27th April ...	91,915
Receipts from 1st Oct to 27th April, ...	1,944,237
Shipments from 20th to 27th April, to Europe ...	19,001
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	29,033
Total ...	48,034
Total Shipments from 1st Oct, to 27th April.	
Europe ...	245,072
Japan ...	482,305
China ...	182,025
Coast Ports ...	21,730
Total ...	790,402
Afloat in Harbour for Europe ...	11,003
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	2,430

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM

Tone—steady.			
Estimated sales ...		8,000 bales.	
Imports ...		9,000	
April-May	May-June	June-July	
3·97	3·95	3·96	
+2	+2	+2	
July-Aug	Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct,	
4·01	4·03	4·04	
+2	+2	+2	
Oct-Nov	Nov-Dec	Dec-Jan.	
4·04	4·05	4·06	
+1	+1	+1	

COTTON.—The market closes quiet but steady, with only a small business passing.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Dhollerah (H.-G.) (Ry. terms) ...	161	149 ...
Jengalee, M. G (Ry terms) ...	166	156 ...
Sind-Punjab M. G. ...	165	155 ...
Oomrawuttee (do ginned) (M.-G.)	177	171 ...
Khandeish do.	...	167 161
Jalgaon do.	...	169 163
Shangaum fair staple (M.-G)		
Karanja do. do. do.	177	171 ...
Akola do. do. do.		
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.)	185	179 ...
Dharwarcum Tolgaum (M.-G)	183	177 ...
Nagpore and Rampti do	180	183 ...
Broach (M.-G.) ...	201	198 195
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	... 19
Westerns ...	...	... 18

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—The market has again ruled during the interval owing to the better advices from Home, and a good enquiry here from the bazaar. Prices have advanced 3 to 3 1/2 annas per cwt., and the market closes steady with business doing at our quotations.

RAPESEED.—This market has also been firmer during the interval and a fair business has been done at and about our quotations which show an advance of 5 to 6 annas per cwt.

POPPYSEED has advanced 3 annas per cwt. since our last report and the market closes steady with a small business doing.

CASTORSEED.—The market is steady and a fair business is passing at unchanged prices.

GINGELLYSEED.—Business in this article is practically over for the season. Arrivals are very limited and there are no stocks.

WHEAT.—The market has been firmer, and there was rather more enquiry during the interval. Prices are slightly higher and the market closes quiet but steady as under—

	Rs	a	p
LINSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	15	6
Forward Sabah...	7	1	0
RAPESEED—Tone quiet, little doing.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	10	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...	7	2	0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady, little doing.			
Ready	7	0	0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet but steady.			
Ready	28	0	0
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone nominal.			
Yellow Hingenghat no business...	49	0	0
WHEAT.—Tone quiet.			
White Delhi ready	4	9	6
Do, Do Ap. May ...	4	10	0

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay:—

Cotton ...	70,776 bales
Wheat ...	259,955 cwts
Linseed ...	131,911 "
Rape, teal and Mustard ...	13,341 "
Gingelly seed ...	4,423 "
Poppy seed ...	10,402 "
Groundnuts ...	7,921 "
Castorseed ...	11,103 "
Rice ...	38,839 "
Myrabolams ...	9,027 "
Cottonseed ...	69,403 "
Mowrseed... ...	40 "
Gram ...	6,135 "
Joowar ...	75,227 "
Maize... ...	824 "

FREIGHTS.

Owing to the holidays, there has been little doing in this market during the interval and rates are practically unchanged. We quote as follows:—

Ready ...	13s. 3d. to 13s. 6d.
Forward ...	13s 3d. May, 13s. 6d. June.
Forward ...	14s. July, August Nominal.

The Market closes dull.

MONEY.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2	per cent
Bank of Bombay do	14th April	5	do
Bank of Bengal do	27th do	4	do
Bank of Madras do	15th do	6	do

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 28th April as compared with that of the previous week:—

LIABILITIES.		
Public Deposits ... ... Rs	5,89,177	Decrease
Other Deposits	42,01,233	do.
Sundries	50,23,619	Increase
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ... ... Rs.	6,722	Decrease
Other Authorised Securities ... ,,	1,04,324	Increase
Credits on Securities ... ... ,,	7,77,853	do.
Loans. do. ... ... ,,	53 953	do.
Bills discounted & purchased... ,,	62,843	Decrease
Balance with other Banks ... ,,	3,56,416	Increase
Sundries	9,853	do.
Cash	51,41,951	Decrease

The Bank of Bombay Weekly Cash Balance is 51 1/2 lakhs down and the Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent per annum.

The Bank of Bengal Weekly Cash Balance is 27 lakhs up and the Bank rate has been reduced by 1 per cent to 4 per cent per annum.

The Bank of Madras Weekly Cash Balance is 5 3/4 lakhs up and the Bank rate is unchanged at 6 per cent per annum.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 40·50 lakhs at the weekly bidding on Wednesday last 40 lakhs was put up for tender and out of this amount 32 lakhs was taken in bills at 1s 3 15/16d. and 8 lakhs in Telegraphic Transfers at 1s 3 31/32d. tenderers at these rates receiving 10 per cent. and above that in full. These prices show a decline of 1/32d. on the rates ruling last week. Extra allotments of 1·50 lakhs bills were made at 1s 3 31/32d., and during the week a small extra allotments of 50 lakh was made on Calcutta at 1s 4d. For next week the amount advertised for sale is reduced by 10 lakhs to 30 lakhs.

The mail of the 14th April brings £40,000 silver, and £100,000 gold for Bombay, and £40,000 silver and £3,000 sold for Calcutta, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	Rs. 34,50,000
Bombay ...	6,00,000
Madras ...	4,00,000
Total...	Rs. 45,70,000

The mail of the 21st April brings £30,000 silver, and £80,000 gold for Bombay and £15,000 silver for Hong Kong and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	Rs. 19,00,000
Bombay ...	8,30,000
Madras ...	5,30,000
Total...	Rs. 33,50,000

The mail of the 28th April brings £50,000 silver, and £60,000 gold for Bombay and £60,000 silver and £30 000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	Rs. 12,10,000
Bombay ...	17,00,000
Madras... ...	5,70,000
Total...	Rs. 44,80,000

EXCHANGE.

On Wednesday last, the Secretary of State sold the 40 lakhs Council Drafts offered at 1s. 3 15/16d. Demand and 1s. 3 31/32d. T. T. these rates being 1/32d. lower than last week.

Sterling Exchange has been very quiet since the banks re-opened on Tuesday and 1s 3 15/16d. T. T. and Demand is obtainable for the next two or three months at least. In Mercantile paper there is little or nothing offering, the quotations being 1s. 4 1/8d. for 3 months' sight bills and 1s. 4 3/16d. to 7/32d. for 6 months' sight bills. Francs are 169 1/2 and marks 138 3/4. The tone at the close is quiet, the business passing being on a very small scale.

Exchange—Tone quieter.

Bank T. T, ...		...	1s. 3 15-16
Bank Demand ...		...	1s 3 15-16d
Credits Bills 3 Months' Sight			1s 4d.
Do	do	do ...	1s. 4 7-32d to 3-16d.
French Francs	3 do	do ...	169 1-2
Marks	3 do	do ...	137 3-4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight ...		136
Shanghai	30 do	do ...	191 1-2
Japan	30 do	do ...	140

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Since we last wrote the market has ruled quiet, the holidays having somewhat interfered with business. There seems little disposition on the part of speculators to operate at the moment, and prices have given way in a weak market. Even the news received yesterday of the reduction of the minimum rate for loans on the security of Government paper to 4 per cent per annum by the Bank of Bengal had no strengthening effect, and the market to-day is weaker with very little doing at the following rates:—

3 1-2 per cent. cash ...		98-12
3 1-2 per cent. 1st May ...		98-12
3 per cent. ready ...		98 4
	Repayable	Rate
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust ...	1931	104 0
6 per cent " " ...	1930	105 0
5 per cent " " ...	1932	105 0
4 per cent " " ...	1934	103 0
4 per cent Bombay Municipal ...	1934	104 8
5 per cent " " ...	1943	104 8
5 per cent " " ...	Tanna	120
5 per cent " " ...	Sanitary	117
5 per cent Imp. Trust ...	1939	103 8
4 per cent " " ...	1964	104 4

BULLION.

During the interval, the market has been quiet and the fluctuations have been in sympathy with the rulling London prices. After the holidays the market opened at Rs. 27-8 Ex duty for ready and we close quiet as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold ...	28	15	6
Australian Bar Gold ...	24	0	3
Bombay do. ...	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	2	6
Do Dragons ...	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready ...	66	7	0
Do. 1st settlement ...	66	7	0
Do 2nd do ...	66	3	0

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues quiet with only a limited demand from up-country. Prices are unchanged, but keep fairly steady. For new business there is no enquiry except occasional small lines to fill up requirements.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following telegrams have been received from China, since the last mail left:—

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai ...	50,000	35,000	1,500
Hong Kong	41,000	23,000	2,000
	97,000	57,000	3,500

154,000 bales.

METALS.

Copper and Yellow Metal.—The fall of 1/4d per lb. in the price of yellow metal was quiet unexpected as copper is steady and only a small amount of forward business has been done.

Iron and Steel.—Owing to a reduction in freights there is a declining tendency in these markets except for G. C. sheets which are steady.

Spelter and Quicksilver are flat with little doing

COALS.

Business has been considerably interrupted by the Easter holidays and only small ready parcels have changed hands and as 1,500 tons Deshegbur at Rs. 11/8 and 1,000 tons Bird's Navigation at Rs. 11 per ton. Importers will not sell at lower rates owing to scarcity of tonnage. Quotations are as follows:—

Powell's Dufferyn ...	Rs.	16 1/2
Davidson's West Hartly ...	Rs.	13
Yorkshire ...	Rs.	13/8
Deshegbur Bengal ...	Rs.	11/8
Seepore Bengal ...	Rs.	11/6
Heilgers Standard ...	Rs.	10/10
Jardine's Navigation ...	Rs.	10/8
Ranegunj ...	Rs.	9/8

SHARES.

The market is steady and improving. Bank of Bombay shares have gradually advanced to Rs. 1,355. In mill shares, Alliance have improved to Rs. 1824. Bombay Cotton Manufacturing to Rs. 58, Central Indias to Rs. 1,855. Chinas are unchanged at Rs. 790, Currimbhais at Rs. 790. Connaughts have changed hands at Rs. 500. Colaba Land and Mill shares have improved to Rs. 666. Davids are quiet at Rs. 362 1/2. Empress Mill shares in the beginning of the week were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 237 1/2 and later on they have improved to Rs. 295. Fraunji Petits are quiet at Rs. 950. Hindustans have declined to Rs. 900. Howard and Bullough have changed hands at Rs 490, Hyderabad at Rs. 920 X.D, Imperials are unchanged at Rs. 145. Indian Manufacturing are quiet at Rs. 415, Jamsheds at Rs. 157-1/2. Jam'ee Baloo are weak at Rs. 415. Khandesh are steady at Rs. 695. Khatau Makanji are quiet at Rs. 465. Leopolds are weak at Rs. 100. Laksmidas are unchanged at Rs. 480. Manekji Petits have gradually improved to Rs. 2,555. Presidency are weak at Rs. 860. Queen are steady at Rs. 815. Ripon have changed hands at Rs. 745 X. D. Sassoon Spinning at Rs. 925. Shoolapur at Rs. 2,650. Southern Maratha are quiet at Rs. 197 1/2. Standards are steady at Rs. 685. Swadeshis have changed hands at Rs. 1,260 to Rs. 1,265. Sassoon and Alliance Silk are quiet at Rs. 585. Western Indias have declined to Rs. 570. Koninoors to Rs. 585. Ahmedabad Advance have improved to Rs. 680. Laxmi Cotton remain unchanged at Rs. 1,200. In Press Companies, Mofussils have improved to Rs. 570, Bears are weak at Rs. 515. Indian Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 147 1/2. Workars are steady at Rs. 1,085. Ringolees have improved to Rs. 162 1/2, In Miscellaneous list, Acocks have changed hands at Rs. 293. Badham Piles are quiet at Rs. 160. Bombay Burmahs are unchanged at Rs. 8,400, Quarter shares have improved to Rs. 2,150. Bombay Picurs, are quiet at Rs. 700. Delhi Flours at Rs. 170. Kemps have changed hands at Rs. 245, Treachers are weak at Rs. 625, Marcks are unchanged at Rs. 138. Oriental Life are quiet at Rs. 142. Port Canninga are unchanged at Rs. 460. Bombay Telephone are quiet at Rs. 29. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley have improved to Rs. 420, Ahmedabad Prantej to Rs. 620. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

RETIREMENT OF AN EDUCATIONIST ON PENSION.

A TUTOR OF RAJAHS.

MR. JAMSETJI NOWROJI UNWALLA, who has been styled, the "Dr. Arnold of Kathiawar," who was selected as the teacher and companion of some of the Native Chiefs and Princes for several years, and has made a reputation for himself all over Kathiawar as a popular educationist, has just retired on pension at the age of sixty years. His service in the Educational Department of the Bhownugger State extended over a period of thirty-three years, during which his conscientious discharge of duty gained him the highest esteem of his superiors, and the regard and affection alike of every class of the native community. His unostentatious labours as Principal of the Samaldas College and Director of Public Instruction at Bhowngagar have been adequately appreciated, and have been fittingly rewarded, with the pension to which he would have been entitled, had he continued in the service of the British Government.

Mr. Unwalla received his early education in the Elphinstone High School, and having passed his Matriculation in 1868, he studied under professors like Sir Alexander Grant Mr. Hughings, and Dr. Bhandarkar, who all anticipated a bright future for him. He successfully passed his B.A., and M.A., examinations, and was considered a good English and Latin scholar. As a mark of appreciation of his knowledge of English and Latin literature, the principal of the Elphinstone College appointed Mr. Unwalla a Duxine Fellow, and he soon became a favourite with the students, who received instruction under him. In the year 1877, on the strong recommendation of Sir Alexander Grant, the Director of Public Instruction in Bombay, Mr. Unwalla was appointed tutor to H. H. Rajaram Maharaja of Kolhapur, then a lad literally ignorant of his teens; and soon made himself a general favourite not only with the Maharaja, but with the Darbar and the Political officers at the State. In was deemed expedient that the Maharaja had acquired some proficiency in general knowledge and literature, to send him to Europe with the object of furthering his education. On the recommendation of the Political officers and others, the Bombay Government decided that Mr. Unwalla should accompany the Maharaja as his tutor and companion with Colonel West as Political Officer. Mr. Unwalla had thus an opportunity of making himself acquainted with the high-er state of education in England, Scotland, France, Germany and Italy, through which countries he travelled with the young Maharaja. Unfortunately, on their way back to India, the Maharaja died at Florence, and with his death Mr. Unwalla's official relations with the Kolhapur State came to an end. On his return to this country in 1871 on the recommendation of Sir James Peile, then Director of Public Instruction at Bombay, Mr. Unwalla was appointed tutor to the young Prince of Bhownugger, and with his conscientious labours and good behaviour made himself popular in that State as he had done at Kolhapur. In the following year, he was appointed headmaster of the New High School founded by the Joint Administrators as Bhownagger, the late Mr. E. H. Percival and Dewan Gowrishanker, and gained golden opinion by his faithful service in that capacity for a period of four years. Sir James Peile, who appeared to have formed a high opinion of Mr. Unwalla's abilities, and who happened to be the Political Agent in Kathiawar in 1870-71, recommended Mr. Unwalla for the post of tutor and companion to H. H. the Thakore of Morvi, then a minor who was sent on his travels all over India in charge of Colonel Humphrey as Political Officer. Mr. Unwalla then reverted to his former post at Bhownugger, but he had scarcely settled himself to his old duties, when Government appointed him as tutor and companion to the late Thakore Saheb Dajiraj of Wadhwan on a tour with whom he travelled all over India for over seven months.

Some time after his return to Bhownugger, that in In 1885, Sir Takhatsinji the Maharaja appointed Mr. Unwalla Vice-Principal of the newly-founded Samaldas College in Bhownugger. He ably acted as Principal on several occasions; and he was eventually found in the appointment in 1891, being as the same time charged with the supervision of instruction in English, Latin and Physics at the High School. The success of students of both the institutions, the University examinations testified to Mr. Unwalla's ability, industry, and zeal, supported as he was by a staff of competent professors and teachers. After the death of H. H. Takhtsinji, the present Maharaja Bhavsinghji, in 1893, appointed Mr. Unwalla in addition to his duties as Head-Master of the school and Principal of the Samaldas College, the Director of State Education. The multifarious duties of all these appointments Mr. Unwalla discharged to the entire satisfaction of the State, until failing health and impaired eye-sight compelled him to seek that rest and repose to which he had entitled himself. He is an ardent Freemason and a Theosophist, and has made himself popular among all classes of the native community.

THE "Tatler" reminds us that Tangier was once an English possession. It came to Charles II. with Bombay, and half a million of money as the dowry of Catherine of Braganza.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BURTON—March 23, in London, wife of Capt A de S Burton Indian, Army of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEALE—ARMSTRONG—April 3, at Penwerris Church, Falmouth, Lieut-Col H Beale, late of the Queen's Regiment, to Florence, daughter of the Rev J Armstrong.

BURKE—BISHOP—April 10, at the Church of the Assumption, Warwick Street, H W A Burke, R N, son of the late Major-Genl J Burke, R E, to Florence Mary Elizabeth, daughter of W A Bishop.

GRAY—COTSELL—April 4, at the Congregational Church, Saltaun, J H Gray, M D to Matilda Adelaide Margaret (Lily), daughter of J Cotsell, M I N A, naval constructor, Admiralty.

LOGIN—ANDERSON—April 16, at St James's, Piccadilly, Commodore S H M Login, aide-de-camp, to Mary (Fino), daughter of the late W H Griffin, C M G, and widow of M W Anderson.

MURPHY—JASELLA—April 6, at St James's Church, Spanish Place, F Murphy late Royal Art, to Marguerite Louise, daughter of L M Jasella.

OWEN—HILLYARD-THOMAS—April 4, at Montreaux, Switzerland, Sir L Owen, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., Principal of Armstrong College, Newcastle on Tyne and Deputy Chancellor of the University of Wales to Ethel daughter of the late L Holland Thomas.

DEATHS.

AUSTEN—On April 7 at Chilworth Torquay widow of Capt A S Austen, R N son of the late Sir H Austen.

BALD—On April 4 at St James Place W Major A C Bald D S O late 42nd Highlanders aged 59.

BOGER—On April 4 at Van-brugh Park Blackheath S E Margaret Agnes Edith daughter of the late Dupuis Boger, Colonial A L Insptr Indian Medical Service.

BLACKBURN—April 9 at the Royal Naval Hospital Great Yarmouth Capt R L Black late Indian Army.

CAREW FORD—April 9 at the United Service Club Gen. Lord Chelms ord aged 77.

COOKE—April 6 in London Lieut Gen A C Cooke colonel commandant Royal Eng 79.

HILL—April 11 Devonshire Str et C H Hill late Puisne Judge of the High Court, Calcutta aged 62.

HOARE—April 9 at Orsett Terrace widow of the late Col J Maxwell C B aged 79.

TURNER—April 5 at Beckenham S G D Turner late capt Bombay Staff Corps aged 67.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CHAPMAN—April 22, at Somee Chappara, C P, the wife of R B Chapman, I C S, a son.

DEATHS.

HOBBS—April 20, at Mirzapur, Jean Amelia Hobbs, wife of the late Charles Thomas Hobbs, Sub Conductor, Commissariat Department, a child of years and 20 days.

LINCOLN—April 21, at Cawnpore, Mr Frederick Lincoln, late Bi trict Judge of Sitapur, Retired, aged 74.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 8-23m, 8-50s. Low water, 2-12m, 2-40s.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 9-35m., 9-31s. Low water, 2-53m., 2-51s.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—Dungashunker Kanji, a manager in a cloth-shop in Mooljt Jetha Market, has reported to the police that his bill-collector, who had been in his employ for about nine years, disappeared on Thursday morning. The complainant made enquiries and ascertained that the bill-collector had collected from several of his master's customers, sums of money, amounting to Rs. 1,313 on the previous day, and had not paid the money into the shop. The matter is being investigated by the police.

PLAGUE AND SUICIDE.—At Mazagon, yesterday Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Jaid Bapoo, a Hindu, aged twenty-five years. The deceased had been suffering from plague since some days past, and owing to high fever was delirious on Sunday last. The next morning, he was missed from home, and three days later his body was found floating in the Nawab Tank at Mazagon. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by drowning himself in the Nawab Tank, while in delirium of plague.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Major H. H. Deane and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr H. C. Dano, Bandmaster, at the Victoria Gardens to-day 5-0 p.m.:—

Two Step ...	The Gordon Highlanders
Overture ...	Il Barbiere
Grand Selection ...	Faust
Waltz ...	Espana
Selection ...	Les Huguenots
Galop ...	Taylor

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs W. B. Green and Co's Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours:—

March ...	A Solantus ... K Kler
Overture ...	Le Temperies ... F Bain
Waltz ...	Love's Dream ... J de Conard
March ...	From the Flag ... F Von Blon
American Sketch	Down South ... Meadie on
Waltz ...	Love's Dream Baby ... Otto Lee
Cake Walk ...	Smoky Moses ... Hofmann

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow Prof. N. G. Chilnker, M. A., LL.B. will deliver his last lecture on the lessons from Shakespeare's Great Tragedies" at 8-15 a.m. in the Parthana Mandir, Girgaum. Father Erwin of the St. Xavier College will preside. The Junior class will meet as usual in the Bhuleshwar School and will be conducted by Mr. R. J. Dabash B.A., LL.B. After the class, an examination will be held in the book read. The classes commences their vacation after this Sunday and will reopen in June when the Annual Meeting which has been postponed will come off under the presidency of Principal Selby of the Deccan College who will specially come down for this function.

BOILING DAMMER IN A PUBLIC ROAD.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, a charge of "boiling dammar" on a public road was preferred against a Borah merchant named Karimbhai Vaiji, by Mr. Michael Sumonbhai Sassoon, Municipal Assistant Department of the Bombay Municipality. Mr. Sevendas Unadkat who tried the case, asked the accused if he remembered a fire that occurred some time ago in Shamsher Street, caused by the boiling of dammer in a house in which a number of school-children were burnt to the death. It appeared that the accused was boiling dammer in Shaik Memnon Street, on the public road, opposite to his shop. Mr. Michael said that no license was granted by the Municipal Commissioner for boiling dammer in that thickly crowded locality. The magistrate remarked that the accused's act was a risky one and fined him Rs. 25.

PICK-POCKET SENT TO JAIL.—At the Mazagaon Police Court yesterday, Visnuoo Ananta, a

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THAT expert knowledge and long experience of the manufacture of Cigars could suggest, has been done to make our CAVAMARAN Brand the best at the price, procurable.

Never before has a Cigar with so many points of excellence been offered to the public at anything approaching the low price quoted for this brand.

Introduced a few months ago, it immediately captured the public taste and the ever-increasing demand from all parts of the world, is a convincing proof of the high position it holds in public favour.

Obtainable from Respectable Dealers everywhere.

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LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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GOLD MEDAL
PROVISIONS.

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Large Stocks for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

WHOLESALE FOR THE TRADE ONLY.

SCOTCH OATMEAL
Round, in 2 lb. tins.
ITALIAN MACARONI & VERMICELLI
In 2 lb. tins,
CORN FLOUR
Brown and Polson's Patent, large tins.
ARROWROOT
St. VINCENT, in 1 lb. tins.
PEARL SAGO
In 2 lb. tins.
TAPIOCA
In 1 lb. tins.
PEARL BARLEY
Extra kiln dried, in 2 lb. tins.
BAKING POWDER
In ½ lb. tins.
ISINGLASS
Patent Refined Isinglass in 1 oz. packets.

Traders who do not already stock these, THE PREMIER STORES IN THE MARKET, are cordially invited to communicate with

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Sole WHOLESALE Representatives in Bengal, Bombay Presidency and Sind,

SAMUEL FITZE & CO., LD.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bema, 1899 tons, Captain W J de Guy, will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co.'s steamer Upada 8332 tons Captain F Heidrick, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Umsinga 1895 tons Captain J S Richards, sailed yesterday for Portsaid with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kh. Bachelor, 4141 tons Captain C N Pennis arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a Cargo of coal.

THE steamer Clan Mackenzie, 1921 tons, Captain G. W. Wittman arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Cromwell, 1977 tons, Captain H. B. Scheel, arrived in harbour yesterday from London in a East African ports in ballast.

THE City Line steamer City of Dundee, 2372 tons, Captain F T Bellan sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom Cargo.

THE steamer Alavia, 2974 tons, Captain T B B. Pigot arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah with a general Cargo and 1043 pilgrims as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 793 tons, Captain J V Le Grand sailed yesterday for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi, with a general Cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Uvira, 3491 tons Captain W F Lea, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, via Coast ports, with a general Cargo and 54 deck passengers.

THE French mail steamer Ville-de-la Ciotat, 3537 tons Captain Etienne sailed yesterday for Noumea via Colombo, with a general cargo, and passengers.

THE steamer Dalmatia 2109 tons Captain J Hamilton, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers; Mr. Mrs. Anquitel Mrs. Anquitel (Senior) Miss. Anquitel and Miss. Dill.

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Macedonia s	Bennett	London, April 7
	Clan Mackenzie s...	Wittman	Kobe, Apl 13
	Cromwell s.....	Scheel	London, &c
	Alavia s	Pigot	Jedah, Apr 4
	Kh Bachel r s.....	Pinnis	Calcutta, Apr 18

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Newholm s.....	Clark.....	Mostyn Deep
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid...	Persian Gulf, &c
	Dunera s	Le Grand...	Karachi, &c
	Uvira s.....	Lea	Rangoon, &c
	City of Dundee s ..	Bellan	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—
Steamer Upada, Sheldrick, for Calcutta
" Bema, Guy, for Rangoon

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Shirala, for Calcutta &c
" Herzada, for Persian Gulf

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Bombay mails of 15th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 26th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, left Port Said on the morning of the 27th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Manora, left Port Said on the morning of the 27th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Istria, from Trieste, left Karachi on the evening of the 28th instant and is due here on the 1st May afternoon.

Thurman East Africa Line steamer Sultan, arrived at Aden from Bombay on the 25th instant morning.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer Ischia from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 25th instant.

DIVINE SERVICE.

1 SUNDAY, AFTER EASTER, APRIL 30.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Ezre in E flat
Hymns—138, 146, 311 and 136.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Stanford in B flat
Anthem—
Arcadie—133, 140 and 232
Collections for—S P G
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 6.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON.

8 a. m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist.
6 p.m.—Solemn Evensong—Preacher Rev Father Nicholson.
Alms for Church Expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a. m.—Matins.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion (Choral).
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Madras Time)
8-30 a.m.—Choral—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist with Sermon.
Hymns—318, 221 and 324.
3-30 p. m.—Sunday school.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—171, 5.0, 133, 219 and 183.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
(Wandby Road.)
8 a.m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church)
10-30 a.m.—Service at Parel.
6 p.m.—Evening service—Rev A S Crichton M A—Psalm 34
Hymns—172, 10 and 355.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
(Prince Road.)
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—135 (Ol and 224.
4 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—110, 152 and 139
Offertory for Church Expenses

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)
8 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening service
Psalm—116.
Hymn—136.
Hymn—176.
Hymn—222.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
7-45 a.m.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

The depression in the United Provinces has moved into the east Satpuras. Rain has fallen generally in Assam and Bengal and locally in Bihar and the South Peninsula. Jessore, Berhampore, and Trincomalee report 1 1-2 inches, Barisal, Naraynganj, Mymensingh, Calcutta, Burdwan, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar and Hazaribagh 1 inch, Purnea, Darbhang, and a Salem. Small amounts of rain may be expected in Bengal and Assam and rain is possible in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and the South Peninsula.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran:—

Date April	Temperature Max.	Min.	Rainfall Inches	Cents
29th	91°	69°	..	..

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON FRIDAY, THE 28TH OF APRIL 1905.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk fall at Jacobabad, Sirsa and Nagpur, pressure changes have been small and irregular. The barometer remains considerably above the average at most places.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Karachi, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Hoshangabad, Malegaon and Poona and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—Variations are mostly small and irregular. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Deesa and Ahmedabad and the lowest 67° at Belgaum and Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear everywhere.

Rain in light showers fell at Sholapur, Belgaum, Cuddapah Bangalore and Colombo.

Weather appears to be slightly unsettled in the Indus Valley.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	6	6	11
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomarkhadi and Dongri	18	14	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	31	31	48
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	19	14	19
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	25	20	42
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	13	13	17
G Mahim and Worli.....	20	20	27
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	21
Total	132	125	210
Total plague deaths to date...	238,951		342,401
Same date last year	79	78	133

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
16	3

Accidents and Disease

INCLUDING

ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

INDIAN AGENTS

Messrs. KING KING & CO.,

BOMBAY

BLUTHNER'S
PIANOS ARE IDEAL
PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1905.

PSYCHISM AND WORLD MEMORY.

IF we trust the evidence of our senses and the written words of the public press, we can have no doubt that we inhabit a very material world, the inhabitants of which devote their serious thoughts to commerce, trade, fiscal problems, with a leaven of attention to physical science and to new discoveries that tend more to bodily comfort than to spiritual regeneration. But readers of a new publication, "The Occult Review" will find that a select few have far other aspirations. Authorities on psychical research, such as Andrew Lang, St. George Lane Fox-Pitt, Mrs. Campbell-Praed and a sprinkling of inquiring sceptics, discuss in its pages phenomena that stand outside the experience of the great majority. In a paper on "World-Memory and Pre-Existence" Mrs. Campbell Praed asserts that a large wave of Psychism is just now passing over the world and that a serious search is being made for some rational explanation of phenomena that were formerly either scoffed at or ignored. Her theory that material and spiritual evolution should march together is one that all will endorse; indeed, the higher order of thinkers will even desire to see the spiritual outrun the material. But here the term "spiritual" means the evolution or, as some would irreverently define it, the diligent cultivation, of what psychists call the sixth sense, with a "certain corresponding modification of the physical organism." This "re-adaptation" is believed to be already in progress in some American States where the "more complicated nervous organisation" of our go-ahead cousins provides the necessary pabulum for divagations attributed to this most desirable sixth sense. To admit that there are people endowed with supernormal faculties does not, we should think, necessarily imply the existence of a sphere of "rarefied matter" in which part of their, or any one else's, human individuality is gradually acquiring the power to function. This seems to us to be transferring the supersensitive faculties of the individual to the innocent atmosphere. Sir Oliver Lodge whose utterances on all psychic subjects deserve respectful attention, has suggested as a solution of the question that "we may be all partial incarnations of a larger self . . . with which men of genius are in touch more than ordinary men." This, if it could be proved, would go far to explain the occult marvels which attract the believer and repel the sceptic, would show them to be operations of Nature in a phase beyond what the narrow-minded mortals of past ages could conceive. The properly developed human being would wonder no more. He would acquiesce in all such manifestations, as easily as we now accept the scientific processes that would have passed for magic a couple of centuries ago.

Those who hold that the ape was father of the man will have no difficulty whatever in reconciling the idea of the successive evolution of human faculties to the point of grasping all the secrets of the "other world." Why, indeed, as Mrs. Campbell Praed says, "should the ape, if he have evolved to the man stop short at that particular point? Why should he not continue his progress along the lines of threefold division—body, soul and spirit."—until "he would, in course of time, possess those finer instruments of sense necessary for the co nition of that wider world opening before him—instruments which would then naturally become the common heritage of humanity!" It is well for those who think that, inspite of all the fraud, conscious and unconscious, that is here admitted to exist, the balance of evidence remains largely in favour of the genuineness of psychic marvels, for a new field of interest, wide as the Unseen World, is added to the circumscribed physical area perceived by less favoured mortals. It is unfortunate however, that experiments in psychic force cannot be put on the same basis as scientific ones, but formulae by which they could be proved, or analysed have not yet been discovered, and it is now futile to sigh for the time, long gone by, when "sensitives" were placed in charge of instructed priests, experts who, we suppose, technically trained their abnormal faculties until they were fit to pose in shrines, as agents of the gods. Such psychically gifted persons are now left unprotected to the mercy, or the justice, of the law and the cold criticism of the press, until, we are told, it is not to be wondered at that true sensitives hide their faculties, or display them only in private among earnest-minded students. Mrs. Campbell Praed's experiences in psychic manifestations were never among professionals, but among friends and sensitives who shrank from notoriety and could not be suspected of sordid motives. Objectors may say that personal conviction of the bona fides of fellow mortals is not scientific proof of it; still it can be as easily argued that historical evidence is but an aggregation of such testimony. To discredit the existence of certain gifts on the plea that they belong to the supernatural, and cannot therefore be within the control of human beings, is to ignore the lesson of ages that the supernatural of to-day is the natural of to-morrow. In stating this, the writer makes a point, but is not so happy when she further remarks that man, having gone so far in conquering space and time on the material, it is reasonable to suppose that he may do likewise on the ethereal plane. This ethereal plane has unfortunately not yet been localised; it has as many dimensions as the imagination of different individuals give it.

In testing all psychic revelations, we are advised to be in earnest and businesslike; the first coms easy enough to ardent believers, but the cold business faculty is not precisely their inheritance. When "World-Memory" is to be drawn upon the mind must be emptied and abstracted from all outward surroundings, until the material environment fades away. Then comes the time for "pictures resembling animated photographs, only that the figures are really much more like human beings seeming to be quite alive, and as full of thoughts and feelings as ourselves." The different experiments in the exercise of World-Memory described here seem to have chiefly resulted in reproductions of ancient Egyptian, Grecian or Roman scenes and people. Two persons at considerable intervals, gave identical pictures of the Flavian era to Mrs. Campbell Praed and later, a third friend, unknown to the others, provided yet an independent story of the same period. However natural or supernatural this may have then seemed, it is impossible to avoid the reflection that even the school reading of most educated people embraces Roman as well as Egyptian and Grecian history with pictures of the periods. Without supposing that these persons got "behind the veil of matter" where Mrs. Praed suggests "Nature preserves an imperishable record of all that once has been," they may have unconsciously drawn on the historical record laid up in their receptive minds What end the experiments served, it is impossible to conjecture, for though accepted as genuine memories, there seems to have been no real proof applied. One of those who dealt in "World-Memory" explained how she got at what she was asked to find out from the Memory of the great Whole...in which things exist after they have once happened. "You go back into the atmosphere and the knowledge comes to you. You find it in you, and you carry it away." Would it were possible as here suggested, to visualise a vast series of pictured events giving the whole history of humanity. There would, at last, be an end to the wrangles of historians. Mrs. Campbell Praed says somewhat cynically that a sufficiently accurate realisation of the orthodox idea of God's Judgment Book might thus be found. It is disheartening to read at the end of this interesting paper that there can be no answer to the great question, whether we have lived on the earth before our present unsatisfactory span "until humanity in the mass has developed power to read its own records stored in Nature's invisible Gallery" Meanwhile the few mortals who devote themselves to the fascinating study of the "ethereal plane" are but a handful compared to those who spend their lives in the pursuit of material gain, and we are afraid that centuries must roll on before humanity as a whole seeks to fathom the immensity of space in the spirit of the Occult Philosophers.

PAPER MILK BOTTLES.

THE importance of a pure milk supply is so great and the liability of milk contamination is so pronounced in a city like Bombay that any means of securing this article of diet from pollution deserves to be well considered. We have heard of powdered milk and frozen milk, but now attention has been directed to securing that milk shall be delivered to the consumer as nearly as possible in the condition in which it leaves the cow. Some Americans believe they have found the solution of this difficulty in a new form of bottle designed to exclude unwelcome bacteria. The American Boards of Health have more stringent rules in the public interest than those of British Sanitary Authorities; and one of their regulations provides that all milk delivered in small quantities at houses must be in sealed bottles with air-tight tops. In the effort to comply with this provision, a paper bottle has been invented, and it is claimed that it is a much better receptacle than the glass bottle. It is made of paper or pasteboard manufactured from spruce pulp. After a series of careful tests, Dr. A. H. Stewart, an eminent bacteriologist of Philadelphia, has reported unhesitatingly in favour of the new bottle. He states that he sent to a number of milk shops in Philadelphia one of the new paper bottles and one of glass to be filled with the same milk. On receiving them he placed them on ice. The glass bottles would frequently show signs of leakage at the stoppers, but those made of paper remained perfectly tight. In every case fewer organisms were found in the paper vessels than in the glass, the ratio being about one in four. Dr. Stewart also found that "certified" milk kept two days longer in the paper than in the glass. Upon the strength of his report, a company was formed to manufacture paper bottles. This is not the first attempt of the kind. Cost of production, the difficulty of moulding a bottle out of pulp and the unsatisfactory nature of the article produced have been the causes of previous failures. But we are told that these difficulties have now been overcome. The bottles, we learn, are stamped out of heavy three-ply paper, and they are given a conical shape to facilitate packing in nests for shipment. With a double thickness the edges of the bottoms are locked, so that pressure from above adds to their strength; and a pressure of two hundred pounds may be placed upon one of these bottles without crushing it. The overlapping edges of the body are fastened with glue, and a coating of paraffin prevents a woody flavour being imparted to the milk, and at the same time renders the bottle waterproof. Finally the bottle is sterilised by exposure to a temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit. Among its other advantages are those of lightness, permitting the carrying capacity of a milk wagon to be doubled, and greatly reduced liability to damage as compared with glass. Milk dealers by its use would be saved losses from breakage and thefts, and it will permit of milk being bottled at the dairy farm, which has not hitherto been adopted owing to the danger of breaking in transit to the urban distributing agencies. The cost of the new bottles is estimated at sixteen shillings per thousand, but the advantages accruing to the dealer and directly to the public by its adoption more than compensate for the extra cost as compared with glass. Paper has been put to many uses, from the manufacture of boots to railway carriage wheels, and its latest application has not unnaturally aroused considerable interest among medical men. English bacteriologists especially, and all who appreciate the large mortality which may be directly traced to impure milk are keenly alive to the importance of the new invention, and are desirous to learn more about it. If all that is claimed for it be true, milk will cease to have any danger except such as is inseparable from disease in the cow. There are other methods for dealing with that danger, but in this country, as elsewhere, if direct pollution could be rendered impossible there would be a considerable reduction of mortality, especially among children.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION IN THE C. P.

THE report on the revenue administration of the Central Provinces for the year ended 30th September 1904 makes a somewhat belated appearance, but it is satisfactory to learn that, on the whole, the general conditions were more favourable than in the previous year. These favourable conditions had a marked effect in rehabilitating the rice districts, which have suffered so much from the precarious rainfall of previous years. In Bhandara, on Balaghat, some shortage is reported in the rice crop on account of difficulty in procuring seed, and in these districts and in Raipur and Bilaspur a further set back was caused by an unfortunate prediction that the year would be one of unusual drought. There has been a distinct advance in cropping in the northern districts, and wheat is gradually taking the place it held before the famines. Altogether, it is highly satisfactory to learn, the year was one of marked recovery. This brought about a marked advance in the condition of the agricultural classes. Cultivation has increased, wheat and other valuable staples are taking the place of the inferior crops which had to be resorted to when there was difficulty in procuring more expensive seed-grain and people have had to be less helped in the way of grants of takavi. During the year, enquiries were instituted with a view to the remission of long standing arrears of takavi advanced in the famines, with the result that in a good many cases the advanes were remitted. Irrigation projects were pushed on during the year, chiefly in the rice country and in some of the northern districts where embankment of land for rabi cultivation is meeting with success. There has been a general decrease in the issue of processes of all kinds for the recovery of the land revenue, more particularly under warrants of arrest. The number of transfers of land, which had shown a tendency to rise in the previous year, fell considerably, both in the case of private sales and in sales by order of the Civil Courts. Notices for enhancement of the rents of ordinary tenants have fallen from 573 to 521, Nagpur and Wardha accounting for 388 cases out of this number. Too much favour is shown by Revenue Officers to persistant defaulters and Sir Frederic Lely has drawn their attention to the instructions he gave in the matter the previous year to the effect that the provisions of the law must be more strictly adhered to and a prompt example made of hardened offenders. We trust that a nice discrimination will be shown by Revenue Officers in dealing with such cases. During the year special attention has been paid to the development and improvement of the ryotwari estate in the Provinces. The long succession of bad seasons had resulted in the ryotwari villages being often left to shift for themselves, district officers being too occupied with other work to give them the care they required.

THE UP-COUNTRY NURSING ASSOCIATION.

THE tenth annual report of the Up-Country Nursing Association for Europeans in India, a copy of which we have received, shows that the Association is going forward in a most satisfactory manner. The Staff is now numerically stronger than at any previous time and includes seven nurses in the United Provinces, three in the Punjab, and two in the Madras Presidency. The returns of the eight nurses on duty in the United Provinces show that they attended 81 cases on 1,773 working days. The three nurses on duty in the Punjab attended 21 cases on 606 working days, and the fact that a number of cases had to be refused both in the Punjab and the United Provinces is decidedly encouraging for the future of the Association. In the interests, not only of the better paid classes of public servants, but also of those in the subordinate grades and the poorer members of the non-official community, who, if standing alone would be quite unable to provide an effective nursing service for themselves, the Committee of the Association are desirous of securing such a measure of financial support as will enable them to increase materially the staff of nurses in India. Though the work hitherto done has been of great value, it has frequently been hindered by want of funds, and quite lately it has been found a difficult matter to comply with pressing requisitions for more nurses for the Punjab and the United Provinces We may mention that Her Majesty Queen Alexandra is patron of the Association and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and Strathern, President.

NEWS is still awaited regarding the effect of the earthquake in Spiti, but it is hoped that no serious loss of life occurred there.

WE understand that the Secretary of State has accorded sanction to the formation of an Imperial Customs Service in India, subject to certain minor modifications.

WE are informed by Messrs. Gold and Co., that there are certain people in India selling Swan brand of hinges other than those manufactured by Messrs Gold and Co. Only those hinges bearing the "Swan" trade-mark are the genuine manufacture of this well-known firm.

A SAD occurrence is reported from Veraswa near Andheri. On Saturday last, Mr. Everard, son of the late Colonel Everard, Quartermaster Quarter, Poona, was found dead in his Cabin with a pistol by his side. Mr. Everard was Coast Guard Inspector in the Salt Department, and cruised about on inspection duty. He anchored at Veraswa last Saturday. His body was carried ashore and was buried in the cemetery attached the Roman Catholic Church at Veraswa the following day after an inquest was held.

IN consequence of the exceptional damage done by the recent frost to the crops in many parts of the Punjab, the Local Government has found it necessary to issue special instructions for the guidance of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners on the subject of relief. In these it is laid down that relief should be given by means of suspension of the land revenue in the first instance and cases where the hardship caused appears to the Collector to be so great as to call for the suspension being immediately converted into a remission should be reported by him through the Commissioner for the orders of the Financial Commissioner and, if necessary, of Government.

In a leader of the 13th the "Times" says:—The answer which the Chief Secretary for Ireland gave to Mr. Sloan and Mr. Gretton yesterday shows that upon further reflection he has thought it right and expedient to make a fuller and more explicit statement on the present position of Sir Antony MacDonnell than he deemed necessary last week. He realised that notwithstanding his former answers "considerable misconception" on the subject still appeared to exist; and he sees that in the interests not merely of the Government, but of the Unionist cause, it is desirable to dispel so dangerous a misunderstanding. He has accordingly declared in the clearest language that he must dissociate himself from the conception of the status of the Under Secretary embodied in Mr. Wyndham's speech of February 20. Mr. Wyndham, we need hardly remind our readers, stated on that occasion that the letters which had passed between him and Sir Antony "made it perfectly plain and clear that the latter was invited by him rather as a colleague than as a mere Under Secretary to register his will." That view of the position of the Under Secretary and of his relations to his responsible chief. Mr. Long absolutely repudiates. Those relations, he repeats, so long as he is at Dublin Castle, must be the same as those which have existed between him and the permanent heads of other departments with which he has been connected. The permanent head of the Irish Government may express his opinions on matters of administration and tender advice on questions of policy to his chief, but everything, Mr. Long adds, must be under my complete control and subject to my approval, Mr. Wyndham, he observed earlier in his statement, had, he believed, reserved to himself full power of supervision and control, but, said Mr Long, whether he exercised his power I cannot say. Mr. Long will exercise it. A not very adroit inquiry from Mr. Dillon led him to give the House and the country a distinct pledge that he will do so. "All I have said, he says well, and to this I adhere—is that I possess and that I intend to exercise full powers of supervision and control. Mr. Long, it is manifest, does not accept Sir Antony Mac Donnell as a colleague."

ENGLAND and Germany have each officially accepted the invitation to name a consulting engineer as adviser on the Panama Canal Board, France, who was also invited, is expected to follow suit.

MR. JOHN HAY, representing Viscount Curzon, has purchased Vereschagin's great historical painting "The Durbar" for 50,000 dols. It is stated that the Viceroy of India will present the picture to the India Art Museum.

GENERAL DE SONNAZ, Italian Senator, died at Rome on April 8. Before dying, and just after he had received the Last Sacrament, the General expressed a desire to put on his uniform. He then called for champagne, and drank, with those around his bed, "To the health of the King and the prosperity of the country."

THE Duke of Manchester will join the staff of the Pere Marquette Railway as soon as he can arrange for a prolonged absence from England. Mr. Ellsmannis, his father-in-law, says the Duke will be trained to undertake the management of a large railway; he will have to begin at the bottom of the ladder, and he will not have any special privileges. His position will depend upon his aptitude.

DINNER TO MR. FREDERICK GREENWOOD.

THE STORY OF THE SUEZ CANAL SHARES.

MR. FREDERICK GREENWOOD, the founder and first editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette" and the "St. James's Gazette," was entertained at dinner at the Trocadero Restaurant on April 8, as a mark of the respect which is felt for his character and achievement by representatives of literature and journalism. Mr. Greenwood is now in his 76th year, having completed his 75th year on March 25 last. The dinner was organized by a committee with Mr. J. M. Barrie as chairman.

Mr. J. M. Barrie announced that many letters of regret at inability to attend had been received. He read messages from Lady Burdett-Coutts, Lord Rosebery, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. George Meredith.

Mr. John Morley, M.P, who presided, proposed the health of "Our Guest."

Mr. Greenwood, in his reply, told the story of the purchase of the Suez Canal shares. There were dangers at time he said, dangers very reasonably apprehended from taking that step; but it did not involve in either these or later in any substantial trouble. We had had on the other hand, the great satisfaction of seeing the shares which cost 4 1-4 millions rise to a value of £20,000,000 and the Exchequer was deriving from that investment already a million, or something approaching it. The transaction had also benefited a multitude of people, the peasantry of Egypt, who as a consequence of the purchase of the shares, enjoyed more of freedom, more of liberty, more of personal comfort than they had ever enjoyed for 1,000 or probably for 5,000 years (Cheers.) That was something he was pleased to remember, (Cheers.) It was not very easy to accomplish. Lord Derby, the Foreign Minister, did not like it, and Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not like it. After his first interview with Lord Derby he had a visit from the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Robert Bourke, afterwards Lord Connemara who shook his head very vigourously, and gave him to understand that the Prime Minister himself was rather doubtful of that venture, Mr. Greenwood added, amid laughter, that he knew very well that was inaccurate. He never had any doubt from the first half hour of his talk with Lord Derby that the thing would be carried through. He proceeded to explain the situation then existing. He had heard that, possibly within a few hours the Khedive's canal shares, which amounted to nearly one-half of the shares, would pass into French hands. There were politicians in this country who had always been very adverse from the Suez Canal scheme altogether, one consequence of which was that the property was nearly all French—there was very little of Suez Canal stock held elsewhere at that time. He also happened to know that just before that opportunity arose, Lord Derby had been persuaded by the manchester community of this country to endeavour to obtain a reduction of the canal dues. At that time about 50 per cent. of the tonnage that passed through the canal was British. The British merchant therefore was paying the dividends and the French public was receiving them. The consequence of this was that the canal dues were kept so high that Lord Derby was persuaded to take action. The correspondence had never been published; but he had seen it; and the last despatch which closed it was one from the French Government, and was to the effect that this Government was not in a position to regulate the business of a private company of Frenchmen, but that if the British merchants found themselves the object of oppression they represented themselves to be the route round the Cape was still open and the ships could take that route if the merchants chose to send them that way. This, said Mr. Greenwood, was a great assistance to him

WHERE IS TOGO?

FORMOSA FORTIFIED.

BALTIC FLEET LEAVES KAMRANH.

RUSSIA ORDERS NEW WARSHIPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Reuter (Tokio) says that Formosa has been extensively fortified, but the public is absolutely ignorant of Admiral Togo's whereabouts and his officers and men have ceased communicating with their families.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Admiral Rozhdestvensky finally left Kamranh on the evening of the 26th inst. with two squadrons of eight and seven vessels respectively.

A fleet, presumably Niegobatoff's, was sighted last night, sixty miles south of Penang, steering in the direction of Singapore.

The American steel magnate Mr. Schwab has left St. Petersburg, and it is stated in New York that his visit has resulted in an arrangement to construct several sexteen-thousand-ton battleships of novel type.

Mr. Schwab guarantees them to be 20 per cent greater in efficiency than anything afloat.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28.

The "Englishman's" correspondent, wiring under to-day's date from London, says:—The Russian Government is engaging German and Austrian workmen for the State arsenal; 4,000 are due next week.

A Singapore telegram, dated April 28th, states:—Fifteen vessels of the Baltic Fleet, believed to be of the third Baltic Squadron under Admiral Niegobatoff, were sighted sixty miles south of Penang yesterday.

They are southward bound.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISTURBED RUSSIA.

The Trouble at Petersburg.

OUTBREAKS IN SIBERIA.

THE CAUCASIAN REVOLT.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

M. Trepoff has issued a proclamation, assuring the population that order will be preserved by armed force if necessary.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Despite General Trepoff's proclamation the shops in St. Petersburg are already barricading.

The Official Reports from the Caucasus describe numerous encounters between peasants and troops, the former were armed with pickaxes and bludgeons and occasionally with revolvers.

Many have been killed and wounded in Cossack charges.

Serious disturbances have taken place at Cheliabinsk on the Siberian Railway and troops have been sent to the scene from Ekaterinburg.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

Raised in Germany.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Owing to the poor success of the recent internal loan, Russia has decided to appeal to the German financiers for another loan of two hundred million marks on more severe terms than former issues. The preliminaries have already been arranged at Berlin.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The "Standard" says it is believed that the Russian loan has been placed at a rate yielding 6% per cent and that some small lines have been taken up in London.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

A Railway to Tashkend.

Russia has decided to construct a railway from Tomsk to Tashkend.

BRITISH NAVAL GUNS.

Sensational Story Denied.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Admiralty deny the story in the "Daily Graphic," but admit that two of the Majestic's guns cracked after firing 66 and 75 charges respectively, owing to the soft steel of the inner tubes, but all the others afloat are perfectly serviceable.

One fired 162 shots before it was relieved.

KING EDWARD'S TOUR.

Visit to Napoleon's Birthplace.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

King Edward has landed at Ajaccio and visited Napoleon's birthplace.

JAPANESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Canadian Government has disallowed the British Columbian anti-Japanese Legislation.

MR. CARNEGIE'S MUNIFICENCE.

Pensions for Professors.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Mr. Carnegie, the American millionaire, has given ten million dollars of Steel Corporation bonds to provide superannuation annuities for the College of Professors in the United States and Canada.

THE EGYPTIAN COMMAND.

Reduction in Status.

The "Standard" says that the proposal to reduce Egypt to a Colonel's command has been definitely adopted and Colonel Bullock has been confirmed in the appointment.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

Great Britain and Franco.

The French press is delighted that Mr. Lowther, the British Minister at Tangier, is going to Fez [illegible] a demonstration that Great Britain supports

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TIBETAN MASSACRE.

French Missionaries Murdered.

RISING AT BATANG.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The "Morning Post" despatch from Shanghai says that the persons murdered with the Chinese Amban included four French missionaries.

LATER.

Ten thousand aborigines at Batang have organised a society and proclaimed that as the British may occupy Tibet, it is time to secure the country's independence of China.

The Viceroy of Szechuan is sending troops to the scene.

BATANG, where the Chinese Amban is said to have been massacred by the Tibetans, has been long incorporated nominally with the Chinese Province of Sze-chuan. It is a place of some importance from its silver mines. In 1887, when anti-foreign spirit was running high in Tibet, the Lamas attacked the Roman Catholic missionaries settled there, burnt down their houses and put the converts to the sword. The officer who has lost his life is probably the "Third Amban" or "Envoy to the Savage Tribes" who has charge of this part of Tibet though he usually resides at Lhassa.

PLAGUE PREVENTION IN CALCUTTA.

A CRUSADE AGAINST RATS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28.

The Plague Department have entered upon a crusade against rats in Calcutta and offer two pice for every living rat delivered at the incinerator station.

PROSECUTION OF A NATIVE PREACHER QUASHED.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, to-day dismissed the case against Tabil Ram for preaching in College Square. A Native Surveyor, who had examined the tank in question, said that one must go a distance of seventeen or eighteen feet from the bank to find deep water in the tank. As the prosecution's contention was that crowds attracted by Tabil Ram were in danger of being drowned, the Magistrate said this evidence knocked the bottom out of the case and the rule why he should not discontinue preaching in the Square was, therefore, discharged.

LORD KITCHENER'S POSITION.

ANOTHER RUMOUR.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent, wiring under date London, the 28th April, says:—Sir George White has been summoned from Gibraltar to consult with the War Office, it is reported in connection with the alleged friction between Lord Kitchener and the Military Member.

NEW RAILWAY LINES.

Surveys have been sanctioned of the metre gauge line from Gadag on the Southern Mahratta Railway to Yalvigi on the Haribar branch as part of South ern Marhatta Railway; also of a two-foot-six-inch light railway from Murtaga pur on the Nagpur branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Pisgaon as part of the G. I. P. line.

COTTON STATISTICS IN INDIA.

A Resolution of the Government of India is published describing what has been done, of late, to improve the statistics published in official forecasts of cotton crops and giving instructions to local authorities for new arrangements to ensure greater completeness and accuracy in their preparation in future. The help of private individuals and firms is to be enlisted, where possible, to assist, and forecasts are to be checked by subsequent results to enable errors to be discovered and eliminated. The new system is to be utilized in preparing forecasts of the current year.

The Resolution points out what steps have already been taken to include information for Assam, Ajmer, the Zemindari areas of Madras and parts of Bengal for which forecasts were not previously prepared; and also to obtain complete returns for Hyderabad, Mysore, the Native States under Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India and goes on to state that the Government of India hope that steps will now be taken for the supply of information from Native States under the Government of Madras, the United Provinces and the Punjab. It adds that no part of India where cotton is grown in other than negligible quantities will then be omitted.

The attention of local authorities is also drawn to the need for business purposes of reporting the general conditions in a clear and concise form and for indicating the degree to which the returns apply to each of the main commercial varieties of cotton, such as bengals, Hinganghats, Tinnevelly, &c. &c.

THE LATE CAPTAIN LAING, I. M. S.

FUNERAL AT POONA.

POONA, APRIL 28.

The remains of Captain Laing, I. M. S., were conveyed to their last resting place in St. Sepulchre's cemetry this morning. The funeral moved from the Sassoon Hospital at 8 o'clock and was attended with full Military honours. The wreaths sent by friends of the deceased covered the coffin which was borne on a gun carriage drawn by a team from the 40th Battery R. G. A and followed by the widow and the brother of the deceased, Mr. A. Turner Laing, of Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co. Bombay. At the crossroad near the cemetery the cortege was met by a firing party of a hundred rank and file with band, drums and fifes furnished by the East Lancashire Regiment under Captain Anderson. The funeral was attended by most of the senior officers belonging to the different Corps in Poona and Kirkee Garrisons. The Indian Medical Service and Royal Army Medical Corps were well represented, and among the many brother officers of deceased were: Colonel Bull, I. M. S.; Colonel Hume Henderson, I. M. S; Lieutenant-Colonel Fookes, I. M. S., and Major Jackson, I. M. S, Major-General Creagh and Major Dyson of the District staff were in the procession which followed on foot to the cemetry.

On arrival at the cemetery where many had already gathered, the coffin was detached from the gun limber by a body of men detailed from the firing-party and carried to the grave under rites of the Presbyterian Church, Revd. Allen Gant being the officiating clergyman.

At the end of the service the firing-party fired three volleys and fifes and drums filled in intervals, while the bugles sounded the "Last Post."

Among the many wreaths sent were those from the Officers R. A. M. C.; Colonel Bull, Colonel Fookes, Major Cyril Murray, Supply and Transport Corps, "His sorrowing brother," Colonel Hume-Henderson, Mrs. Laing, Mr. J. G. Watson and Mr. and Mrs. Brookes.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

In the Boys' Semi-finals to-day, Boy Upshon, Royal Field Artillery beat Trumpeter Richards, 18th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Cadet Brewin, Poona Volunteers, beat Boy Evans, Royal Scots.

Light Weights:—Third Round.—One extra round was given in the fight between Gunner Green, "L" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, and Private Morris, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The former won.

Bombardier Chapman, "L" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, beat Private Church, Royal Sussex.

Private Hayes, Essex, did not turn up owing to injury. Private Cunninghan, Leicesters, won.

Lance Corporal Hutton, Royal Fusiliers, beat Private Kelly, Connaught Rangers.

Officers' Middle Weights:—Finals,—Lieutenant Thew, 120th Infantry, beat Lieutenant Leapingwell, 97th Infantry.

Bantam Weights:—Semi-final.—An extra round was given in this fight. Private Cobden, South Wales Borderers, beat Private Williams, Bedfords.

Corporal Gaffney, Connaught Rangers, beat Driver Hunt, 40th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Middle Weights:—Semi-finals.—Private Hughes, 12th Lancers, beat Lance Corporal O'Neill, Royal Irish Rifles.

Private Hall, Leicesters, beat Private Noonan, Sussex.

Intermediate Weights:—Semi-finals.—Driver Dawson, "P" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, beat Private Nicholson, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Private Macdonald, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, vs Lance Corporal Rogers, Connaught Rangers.—Macdonald won on Rogers' party in the second round.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY FROM JAPAN.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

The following Press Communique has been issued:—

Under instructions from his Government, Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Consul at Bombay, visited Simla on the 21st instant, to convey to the Viceroy a message of sympathy from the Japanese Government in connection with the recent earthquake in Northern India. The message read as follows:—

"My Government on being informed of the great disaster, caused by the recent earthquake in this country, ordered me to hasten to the seat of the Indian Government and to convey to your Government their deep sympathy. I deem it, therefore, a great honour now to tender to your Excellency, on behalf of my Government most profound and cordial sympathy for this catastrophe. His Majesty, my august Sovereign, also takes a deep concern in this affair and my Government further has instructed me to ascertain and telegraph the sphere of regions affected by the earthquake as well as the extent of the losses caused by it, so that his Majesty's anxiety might be removed as soon as possible. I take this opportunity to say a few words on behalf of my countrymen. They too deeply sympathise with the sufferers from the earthquake and some of them are contemplating to devise some means with the object of relieving them. Finally, allow me to express my sincere hope that the evils done by this lamentable event will be speedily remedied by the most timely and effective measures adopted by your Government in connection with this calamity and to offer my hearty thanks for the courtesy bestowed upon me during my stay here".

His Excellency was unable, owing to indisposition to receive the Consul in person. But the following reply was communicated by the Foreign Secretary:—"I am directed by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to offer on behalf of the Government of India his sincere thanks for the courteous message sent by the Japanese Government which you have made long journey from Bombay to Simla in order to deliver personally to his Excellency. These words of sympathy are highly valued as an expression of fellow feeling of a great nation with which India is allied by more than formal ties, which has itself suffered in times past from similar calamities and which has shown that it can meet the gravest emergencies with incomparable heroism."

THE EARTHQUAKE FUND.

BOMBAY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs. a. p.
Amount already acknowledged	12,995-9-9
Currimbhoy Ebrahim	2 000
The Parsee Boarding Club	325
Well-wisher	10
Goolbai widow of Manockji Sorabji Powvalla	19
In Pious Memory of the late Rukmanji Hormusji from one of his daughters	100
Total...	15,140-9-9

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have this day remitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab the sum of Rs. 12,000, being the first instalment sent towards the relief of the sufferers from the recent earthquake, out of the Fund started by me and subscribed to by the public of Bombay. Further remittances will be made in due course and the names of all subscribers forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor.—Yours, &c.,

SHERIFF of BOMBAY.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut J H Murray, I M S, is appointed Health Officer, Simla.

Revd H O Moore, Senior Chaplain, Calcutta establishment, is permitted to retire with effect from the 17th instant.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that moneys of Indian Peoples' Famine Trust shall for the future be invested in the joint names of the Comptroller-General and Accountant General, Bengal, and shall not be dealt with, save under the order in writing of not less than two members of the Board of Management.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel A. A. Barrett is appointed Deputy Adjutant-General, Northern Command, with temporary rank of Brigadier-General vice Brigadier-General Bayly who vacated office on his becoming Commandant of the Indian Staff College.

The following appointments in the Supply and Transport Corps take effect from the 1st proximo:—

Colonel H. M. P. Hawkes to be Director General of Contracts and Registration.

Brevet Colonel J. G. Smith to be Deputy Director General of Contracts.

Captain F. W. Hawks to be Deputy Director General of Registration.

Colonel H. F. Lyons-Montgomery to be Director of Contracts and Registration, Eastern Command.

Brevet-Colonel W. R. Yeilding to be Director of Contracts and Registration, Northern Command.

Brevet Colonel C. V. W. Williamson to be Director of Contracts and Registration, Western Command.

Major D. M. Thompson to be Deputy Director of Contracts and Registration, Eastern Command.

Major A. L. Phillips to be Deputy Director of Contracts and Registration, Northern Command.

Captain F. E. Geoghegan to be Deputy Director of Contracts and Registration, Western Command

Major-General Christopher, Director-General, Supply and Transport, has leave from the 1st proximo to 6th November next.

Major-General Creagh, from Bombay, is gazetted to officiate in command of the Poona Division vice Major General Richardson on leave, Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, officiating in command of the Bombay Brigade.

Colonel O. A. Anderson officiates in command, Derajat Brigade, vice Major General Pearson on leave.

It is notified that the Supply and Transport Corps is placed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the 1st proximo.

The Staff of officers enumerated below will be retained to fill the following appointments under the Government of India:—one Director General of Contracts and Registration; one Deputy Director General of Contracts; one Deputy Director General of Registration; three Directors of Contracts and Registration; three Deputy Directors of Contracts and Registration; 10 Divisional Store officers; 20 Assistant Store officers; 4 Store and Shipping officers; one Store officer; 22 Registration officers; three purchasing officers; 17 officers for furlough reserve: total 86.

The pay of the appointments will be as follows in rupees monthly:—Director General of Contracts and Registration, Rs. 2,500; Director of Contracts and Registration, Rs. 2,000; other appointments, the pay of rank and staff pay of grade. The notification adds further instructions will issue in regard to the nature and distribution of appointments under the Commander-in-Chief.

Indian Army Major Churchill, 31st Pioneer's is promoted to Lieutenant Colonel

I M S, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Macrae to be Colonel vice Colonel C. Little, Madras, retired.

The following retirements are gazetted:—Lieut.-Colonel U. N. Mukerji I. M. S., Bengal, with effect from 17th February last; Ordnance hon. Captains W. L. Steese with effect from 4th proximo; H. Maclean with effect from 16th proximo and W. H. Smith with effect from 18th ultimo.

Miscellaneous List Hon. Captains G. Calli with effect from 15th ultimo and Assistant Surgeon R. Collins with effect from 25th January last.

A step of promotion each is notified to take effect from 17th December last in the case of the following Warrant Officers of the Supply and Transport Corps in recognition of services with the Tibet Mission escort:—Conductor W. McWalters and Sub-Conductors E. Henery and G. Gardiner.

Hon. Major-General Sir Edmond Elles is gazetted Hon. Colonel, Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander W. B. Huddleston is appointed Port Officer, Akyab, vice Commander St. John.

N. W. FRONTIER TROUBLES.

Malakna post in Zhob was attacked on the night of the 20th instant by a gang of men supposed to be Waziri who killed about nine of the Zhob Levy Corps and wounded two others. Five rifles or ten [illegible]

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 14.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

For people who look for political speeches the past week must have been one of great enjoyment. On Monday, the Unionist Free Trade Club held its annual meeting and dinner, when the Duke of Devonshire delivered his soul to the extent of two columns or more of small print. On Wednesday, Mr. Chamberlain presided at the annual meeting of the Liberal Union Club, and spoke at even greater length than the head of the Unionist Free Traders. Yesterday, it was the turn of Lord Rosebery, who took the chair at the annual dinner of the Liberal League and in the copiousness of his utterances, equalled, if he did not surpass, Mr. Chamberlain. Each gathering was in a sense a "one-man show." For, although Lord Lansdowne is the President of the Liberal Union Club, the real chief of that organization is, of course, Mr. Chamberlain. While the Duke of Devonshire did not exhibit any wavering in his allegiance to Free Trade, it is somewhat curious to notice how distantly he treated his Liberal allies. He said almost in so many words, "We are willing to help you to prevent Tariff Reform, but you must not be too familiar, and presume upon our condescension. And moreover if you indulge in any of your Home Rule tricks, we will have nothing to do with you." Lord Rosebery, too, with his accustomed candour in all that concerns his old friends also lectured them about their nationalist proclivities. "I am not, he said, going to say one word about the question of Ireland to-night but this. I have so often stated my views in the last three years that there is no need to restate them, and I only want this evening to lay down a general proposition with regard to Irish policy, which applies just as much to those who disagree from me as to those who agree with me, and it is that, whatever the Irish policy of the Liberal Government may be, it cannot be too explicit and too clear. On that I lay the gravest emphasis. It is all very well to make general professions; it is all very well to utter broad principles; but no diplomacy, however, skilful will avail the utmost and friction of a general election, and therefore, I hope and believe that the leaders of the Opposition at what time or in what manner they shall think fit, will state, without hesitation, broadly and clearly, the main features of their policy for Ireland in the next Parliament both what they hope to do and also what they expect not to be able to do (Hear, hear.) My own belief is that their policy towards Ireland will be a policy that I personally can support, but whether that be so or not is a matter of importance only to myself. ("No no.") What I do say is this, let them be fair and frank, for whatever expectation they hold which may be disappointed will bear a bitter fruit—ten-fold bitter in the future, whereas, if they rather understate than overstate, they may even obtain a moderate degree of gratitude (hear, hear.—a very moderate degree of gratitude." Earlier in his speech he indulged in the following gibe:—"I hope and believe—I believe as much as I hope, it is much the same—I hope and believe that when this new Government comes in it will make, not its second, or its third, or its fourth business, but its very first business, and be animated throughout by the spirit—its first business, to bring the Liberal party once more into close and intimate relations with every part and portion of the Empire. (Loud cheers.) I am ever reluctant to tell unwelcome truths—I am afraid my friends say I am too prone to tell them—but it would be useless to ignore that the Liberal party in past years—not, I think, altogether owing to its own fault, but as a matter of fact—has got out of some sympathy and relation with the Colonies, with the outer Britains. ("No, no,") I am glad, I am very glad, to hear that "No, no," and I should be glad to have that negative substantiated; but, at any rate, this I will say—that considering that all the parts in the outer Britains are essentially Liberal in their nature (cheers), whether they be called Liberal or not, it is a subject for melancholy consideration and it is a subject also for serious hope in connexion with the new Liberal Government which is impending—it is a matter for consideration that the closeness of the ties, which should exist between the Liberals in the mother country and Liberals in the children countries is not so close as it ought to be. Now I hope that those who will form this new Government will not flag for a moment in season and out of season in re-establishing the connexion, which ought never to have flagged or dwindled between the Liberal party at Home and the great mass of our fellow-subjects in the Colonies." Mr. Chamberlain's meeting was interesting as showing that even in his own particular camp all his followers were not Chamberlainites. Your old friend Mr. J. A. Baines moved the following resolution:—"That this club, believing that the time has come for a complete reform of our fiscal system, approves of the propositions laid down by the Prime Minister at Manchester, which include:—(a) A repudiation of protective duties, if imposed for the purpose of raising home prices; (b) a demand for the power of retaliation in all cases in which the tariffs of foreign countries are hurtful to British interests; and (c) closer commercial union with the Colonies to be based on reciprocal duties, to be settled by a free conference between the colonial representatives and ourselves." A Mr. Somerville said, with regard to the two clauses (a) and (b), that he thought speaking of protection on the one hand and of retaliation on the other was a serious cause of the fog and confusion of thought that seemed to exist, even among the leaders of their party. He suggested that they should drop the words protection and retaliation. Sir Theodore Angier who is well-known in shipping circles, protested against the (a) clause, and would like to see it taken out altogether. If they read it, their repudiation of those protective duties was qualified and conditional. They, therefore, showed the public that they were not altogether against absolute protection, and he thought it was a very mischievous clause. He took it that as a body of tariff reformers they repudiated real protection entirely. Mr. Chamberlain did not like this and said:—May I ask Sir Theodore has he considered the form of the resolution which commits us to the approval of the propositions laid down by the Prime Minister at Manchester? Therefore, if the resolution is to be carried in its present form, it must include those propositions. If we were wholly to omit clause (a) we should omit a very important part of the propositions laid down by the Prime Minister at Manchester. A Dr Brown intervened by saying that Mr. Balfour, in his speech, appeared to mean import duties, and not protective duties. For his part he had no objection whatever to protective duties, but as the same time they must take care not to offend those who were not so whole hearted as themselves. He suggested the substitution of the word "imports." Mr. Chamberlain replied:—Again I would suggest, "protective duties" were the words suggested by Mr. Balfour. If we used the word "import" duties we are putting some thing into his mouth that he did not say. But more troublesome than Sir T. Angier or Mr. Somerville was Mr. Le Riche, who had the boldness to say that if they went to the country with Mr. Chamberlain's views, they would be swept away as a party. (A voice.—"You ought to have attended the other meeting".) They would come back a remnant. If they were in sympathy with Balfour's policy they would come back a majority, although it might be a small one. Subsequently Sir T. Angier rose and said:—We want no more of this half-and half policy here. We want to know—Mr Chamberlain somewhat impatiently pointed out that Sir T Angier had already spoken, and asked him to hand in the amendment he wished to put. Sir T Angier.—To delete clause (a) of the resolution. Dr. Brown seconded the amendment, which on being put to the meeting was lostby a large majority. Mr Balnes's resolution, which was carried unanimously apparently indicates the basis of the "modus vivendi" which apparently has been arrived at between the Chamberlainites and the Balfourians.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS AND THE LONDON INSTITUTION.

In connection with the aggressive attitude of a section of proprietors of the London Institution towards the scheme for amalgamation with the Society of Arts, one important misapprehension seems to prevail in some quarters. The position roughly stated is this. The Society of Arts with its membership of nearly 4,000 has a substantial income, but not very much capital. The London Institution with 950 proprietors has a fine property and valuable library but no income. The Society of Arts contrary to the general notion does not own the famous building it has occupied time out of memory and may have to quit if the actual proprietor Mr. Drummond finally determines to carry out the ambitious building project in the Adelphi with which he is credited. The idea was that if the Society of Arts and the London Institution joined forces, the house of the latter in Finsbury Circus could be sold and the proceeds devoted to erecting a new building for the combined Societies in a more central and convenient situation. And now for the misapprehension alluded to above. At the meeting of the day before yesterday, Dr. Freshfield—not to be confused with the Alpine climber of that name who recently read a paper before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on "The Gates of Tibet"—made a remark which, besides being in bad taste, was misleading. I refer to his observation that "in this matter the Society of Arts was a society of artfulness." Anybody who was not acquainted with the facts would assume from Dr. Freshfield's "mauvaise plaisanterie" that the Society of Arts had gone cap in hand and begged the London Institution to amalgamate. This is very far from being the case. It was the London Institution that went to the Society of Arts—not the Society of Arts to the London Institution. Lord Avebury, who presided and who belongs to both bodies said he thought the society of Arts, simple and to be admired, was a society of artfulness, for they must all recognise the good work that society had done. In the circumstances I have mentioned, his Lordship would have been justified if he had made his protest a little stronger, especially as another speaker had even capped Dr. Freshfield's language by describing the scheme as a grotesque attempt to play the confidence trick on the proprietors of the institution. The absurdity of this statement will be at once evident when it is seen that the Lord Chief Justice of England was one of those who propounded the scheme. The resolution submitted by the Board was as follows:—"That the proprietors of the London Institution approve of the amalgamation of the London Institution with the Society of Arts upon the lines, as far as possible, of the report of the joint committee, a copy of which has been furnished to each proprietor, and authorise the board of management to promote, or to combine with the Society of Arts in promoting and obtaining an Act of Parliament for the purpose, and to take such other steps as may be necessary to carry the proposed amalgamation into effect." The amendment was:—"That the consideration of the scheme for the amalgamation of the London Institution with the Society of Arts stand deferred until after the annual meeting of the institution called for April 28 next." Eventually the original motion was withdrawn and the amendment carried with the addition of the names of several proprietors as a committee to confer with the Board. In the course of his speech Dr. Freshfield intimated that if the scheme were carried he should oppose the Bill in Parliament. If the scheme is after all carried and Dr. Freshfield's threat is serious, I suppose that means the end of the thing. It is scarcely likely that either the Society of Arts or the London Institution would feel justified in spending its funds in costly legal proceedings before a Parliamentary Committee.

A NEW COLONIZING MOVEMENT.

Mr. F. L. Goldsmid, the well-known and popular ex-District Superintendent of Police, has settled down in Tunbridge Wells, where he is devoting a portion of his well-earned leisure to promoting a novel colonizing scheme which has gained wide spread approval and been most favourably commented upon by the "Standard." The Tunbridge Wells Colonizing Association of which Mr. Goldsmid is the honorary secretary and leading spirit, is likely, if successful, to be the parent of many similar societies in other parts of the country and, therefore, a short explanation of its "modus operandi" may be of interest to its author's old friends in the Western Presidency. The Tunbridge Wells Association does not profess to be a charitable body but it is philanthropic in the best sense of the word. The case of each applicant is thoroughly examined and, if necessary, money is advanced as a a loan, the emigrant having to sign a legal pledge to repay the sum as soon as possible. Before the person selected leaves England, work is assured, usually on a farm in the Dominion. For the present the operations are confined to Canada, but they will be extended to other parts of the Empire in due course. As a rule the Association finds employment only for those willing to learn farming and who eventually intend to take up land of their own. But perhaps the most attractive feature of the scheme is the proposal to establish a new Tunbridge Wells across the seas. A circular I have received says:—"Later on, it is intended to reserve a selected area of land in Canada for the planting out of Colonists from this town and neighbourhood. Those who have a ready going out, after one or two years' experience of Canadian life and labour will be invited to take up land in the proposed township. The mistake of taking out inexperienced men to begin life over again in a Canadian farm will be avoided by the one or two years' apprenticeship which we recommend and shall try to carry out." An account is being opened, and into this possible emigrants can pay small weekly sums during the summer months so as to be able next spring to provide outfit and portion at least of the passage money. It is a long time since the colonies were regarded as the dumping ground for every "unwanted" unless whose friends were anxious to get him out of the way, but even in recent years the class of emigrants to the Outer Britains, to use Lord Rosebery's favourite expression, have not always been desirable. In confining its assistance to suitable candidates the Tunbridge Wells Association is not only setting an admirable example to other centres but is adopting a plan that cannot fail to promote good feeling between the colonists and the motherland. Mr. Goldsmid and those associated with him in his endeavours to help their less fortunate neighbours are notonly thinking but acting imperially.

HINDUSTANI LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

At a not very numerously attended meeting of the East India Association held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Ameer Ali, C.I.E., a paper on "the Future of the Hindustani Language and Literature" was read by by Shaikh Abdul Kadir (of the "Lahore Observer"), now on a visit to this country. The view of the author seems to be that Hindustani as a living language, is in a satisfactory condition and he specially referred to the way in which it is spreading in some of our colonies by means of the Indians who go there either as coolies or traders. "Inter alia" he advocated the establishment of a School of Hindustani in London. There was an interesting discussion in which Sir Lepel Griffin, Dr. John Pollen, Mr. Coldstream and Mr. Whish took part. Dr. Pollen replied, rather effectively, to a pessimistic and somewhat foolish speech by a young Indian "reformer," who lamented that there is not only no future for Hindustani but none for Hindustan, owing to the Government of the country being in the hands of aliens. If the Government of the country were in the hands of another alien power we not of and a speech of the same kind had been made in a certain European capital, we know where that young gentlemen would go to-day. It is doubtless time that these juvenile students do not stick to their studies and leave politics alone while they are, so to say, "in state pupillari." At any rate, it would be wiser if they confined the expression of their crude ideas to debating societies whose proceedings are not likely to be reported in the newspapers. The London Indian Society is, I believe, composed almost entirely of young men who have been sent to this country to prepare for the actual work of life and who come here fresh from school. Not every one and when we read in the papers of meetings held by the London Indian Society to censure this or that policy of the Government of India, and many simple people in England accept these representations as indicating what is called the "Voice of India." The whole thing is too absurd. Nobody here would think of paying serious attention to resolutions adopted by the debating societies of any of our universities, and unless it has changed its character in recent years the deliberations of the London Indian Association are not entitled to more weight than those of, say, the Cambridge Union.

INDIA AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Old Etonians in India will be pleased to learn that the Royal Asiatic Society's Public School Medal, founded with the excellent object of interesting the younger generation in our Indian Empire, has this year been awarded to a pupil of the most famous of our scholastic institutions, E. W. Horner. Of the other competitors, one of the boys of Merchant Taylors, we had given India a good many able administrators, is declared entitled to commendation. The examination was conducted by Mr. William Irvine, late Bengal Civil Service, Mr. A. N. Wollaston C. I. E., the wellknown Superintendent of Records, India Office, to whose initiative and energy we owe the existence of the Public Schools Medal, and Mr. T. H. Tauraton, C. S. I., D. C. L.

THE JAIN TEMPLES AT PALITANA.

Mr. Jeevanram Bhatt, B. A., LL.B., wires to us:—

Captain Lawson and Lieutenant Paymaster, both of the I. M. S., not being allowed inspection of the complainants under treatment in the State Hospital, the Political Agent, Gohelwad, was wired to on the 26th, and yesterday a petition was presented to the Political Agent by Counsel, Mr. Majumdar, who has been instructed by pleader Jeevanram Bhatt.

The above telegram refers to proceedings instituted by some Barots against a Jain priest and others. The Barots are in the Palitana State Hospital and Captain Lawson and Lieutenant Paymaster were appointed to examine them on behalf of the Jains.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

"A" and "B" Class Yachts Handicap Race (Amalgamated) Sails to-day.

Names of Boats	All'ces	Entered by	Time Start at
	H. M.		H. M. S.
Stella	11 0	Col H W Boyd IMS	3 4 0
Janetta	17 0	Officers, R E	2 38 0
Pride	44 30	Mr H Greaves	2 20 30
Kilen	Sch	Mr N N Wadia	3 15 0

Course from Committee Vessel round Barnacle Beacon leaving it to Port, round B W 11 3 Buoy N N E of Ro Jamets leaving it to Port, round Red Channel Buoy North of Butcher Island leaving it to Starboard, round B W H 8 Buoy as before leaving it to Starboard and finishing at Hog Island Buoy. Course Special=14·3 miles.

Tomtit Class and Handicap Race—Sails at 3 20 p.m. to-day

Names of Boats	Time All'ces	Entered by
	H. M.	
Tomtit	Scr	Dr F M Gibson
Maud	0 M	Mr J E Needham
Sea Swallow	0 11	Mr R G Richards
Clotho	2 11	Mr J J Welch

Course from Committee Vessel round Barnacle Beacon leaving it to Port, round B W 11 3 Buoy N N E of Ro Jamets leaving it to Port, round Red Channel Buoy North of Butcher Island leaving it to Starboard, round B W H 8 Buoy as before leaving it to Starboard and finishing at Hog Island Buoy. Course Special=14·3 miles.

THE FLOWER OF YESTERDAY.

See it is dead, the flower of yesterday.
Emblem, you said, of love you felt for me.
How short a life—its beauty pass'd away:
Was it symbolic of your constancy?

You call'd me fickle, hard to please, and cold;
Vow'd that your love was tender as this rose;
Faithful in life—and when death should enfold
In sweet oblivion—Love would find repose.

I made no promise, but my listening heart
Trembled while it would feign have trusted you.
The vows you vow'd made me distrust in part:
They were too many, yet they were too few.

Love knows deep sorrows, and love gives great joys.
I wanted more than you had offer'd me;
That nobler self, nor death nor time destroys,
Which loving lives to love eternally.

I did not ask for love; thro' all these years,
I was content to worship at a shrine
Of my own making—See these bitter tears
Are shed in sorrow for your love and mine.

I do not blame, the fault is all my own.
'Twere better if those words had proved untrue.
I thank you for your love—Mine shall atone
For what it failed to give, in prayer for you.

Poor rose! your deep red heart is crushed and dead,
White mine has felt the sharpness of the thorn,
Your beauty faded and your perfume fled:
A handful of sweet dust to greet the morn.

Goodbye; The rose of love I'll bury deep;
Its drooping leaves in kindly earth shall rest.
O'er all it might have meant alone I weep,
And weary-hearted whisper "It is best".

MECO.

LADIES AND BRIDGE.

[TOLD BY A DIRTY WHITE CAT.]

Some ladies wished to play at Bridge
And asked a room to play in,
And thought they'd get it; course they did.
That goes without the saying.

But ugly male things had to say,
Yet didn't like to say it—
They voted six to six; and so
Those ladies will not play it.

The Chairman funked his prerogs.
Five, fear of some offending,
Him now both parties execrate
With taunts and flouts unending.

A VISIT TO A RESEARCH LABORATORY.

THE PREVENTION OF PLAGUE AND POISONING BY SNAKE-BITE.

LADY LAWSON writes to the "Pall Mall Magazine":

As a scientific investigation into the cause of Plague is about to be instituted under the direction of experts sent out to India by the Secretary of State, it may interest your readers to hear a few particulars of a visit paid by me to the Parel Research Laboratory, Bombay. Parel House (?sic) originally a Portuguese monastery, is a fine building of noble proportions, and the lofty and spacious rooms are well adapted to the purpose for which they are at present used, as a laboratory for research into the causation and prevention of plague and other diseases which are rife in India. A special branch of the work is the collection of the venom of snakes used in the preparation of the antidote against snake-bite. It is now well known that Professor Haffkine discovered his prophylactic treatment for the prevention of plague, and since then hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of people have been inoculated with his fluid. And yet how few outside the medical profession understand anything about its actual preparation from live plague bacilli, or its effect in rendering the system practically immune to plague!

I spent several hours at Parel, where Dr. Maitland Gibson, one of the staff, most courteously and patiently explained everything in detail, and I shall try to describe briefly what I saw.

As most people know, anti-plague vaccine is a preventive against attack, and it also has the power of modifying the disease in the event of an inoculated person being attacked. If a poisonous germ be introduced into a subject, it will frequently grow, greatly to the detriment of its unwilling host. In the preparation of the plague vaccine, the pathogenic germ—in this case plague—is introduced into flasks of sterile chemically digested soup, and there allowed to exercise its mischievous propensities undisturbed, often for weeks at a time. If a poison is formed by the bacilli and their products have accumulated to a considerable extent, I may mention that, in multiplying, they assume the beautiful staircase formation which, so far as known, is peculiar to the plague germ. The contents of the flasks are then tested to ascertain that no foreign microbe has gained access in the meantime and the plague bacilli are killed by immersing the flasks in water kept at a temperature of 55° C. (=131° F.). A small quantity —5 per cent.—of carbolic acid is now added to the vaccine,

ness of the House for the Easter recess. The motion for an adjournment until May 2, proposed by Count Balleisrem, the President, was rejected, and the motion of Herr Spahn (Centre) for the re-assembling of Parliament on May 10 was adopted. The President closed the sitting without the usual wishes for a pleasant vacation, and walked directly from his desk to the place occupied by Herr Spahn, whom he violently reproached. Herr Spahn who was completely overcome by the suddenness of the attack collapsed, and fell fainting into his seat. Count Balleisrem was greatly perturbed and himself helped to revive the Deputy, who afterwards left the House.

FRANCE.

In Chamber on April 10th M. Allard, Socialist, brought forward a counter project for the separation of Church and State far more drastic than the Government measure. Church property, he maintained, should be placed in the hands of the nation which would then be able to start workmen's pensions. The speaker and his friends wanted to un-Christianise France. Religion was an impediment to progress and civilisation. Various Socialist deputies spoke in support of M. Allard's project M Vaillant insisting that it should be adopted because it would disarm the Church. After speeches, however, from M. Bienvenu-Martin, the Minister of Public Worship, and other Republican deputies, the Chamber, by 491 votes against 68, rejected the proposal. A further counter project by M. Archdeacon having been disposed of by 427 votes against two M. Revelliant, the Radical, brought forward yet another the first clause of which stipulated that the Republic ensures and guarantees liberty of conscience and public worship.

On the 11th both M. Revelliant and M. Goujon withdrew their counter-proposals for the separation of Church and State, and the debate on Clause I of the Government measure began. This clause is as follows:—The Republic guarantees freedom of conscience. It guarantees the free exercise of public worship under the sole restrictions hereinafter enacted in the interests of public order.

On April 12 this was carried by a large majority.

The Senate on April 11 began the debate on the naval estimates. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant protested against an increase in naval expenditure, which, he said, threatened to ruin the country under pretext of defending it. The country's resources were not sufficient to allow the execution of the naval programme of which the principle has been voted. The empire of the sea could belong only to an association of peoples. He was persuaded that an international understanding could regulate armaments as it had regulated the Sugar Question. Great Britain and France could take the initiative. M. Le Cour Grandmaison insisted on the necessity of the country's armaments being increased, but thought that no sacrifices should be turned to better advantage. Admiral de Cuverville believed that, notwithstanding Baron d'Estournelles de Constant's hopes, war was still a possibility, and asked that France should be prepared for it.

Negotiations are about to be opened between France and Russia with a view to the conclusion of a commercial arrangement. M. Rouvier has appointed M. Lauraine, Inspector of Customs Administration, to take part in the subsequent negotiations at St. Petersburg.

Notwithstanding its almost burlesque nature the plot to overthrow the republic seems really to have existed. In a second letter to M. Rouvier Republican Deputy for the Loir, dated Rochefort, March 31st, Cape, said with his usual imperturbation was regarded by the Deputy as the result of a hoax and that several hundred men had been enlisted under pretexts of a colonial expedition but that in reality they were wanted to carry out a plan for seizing the Elysee, the Palais Bourbon, the Palais de Luxembourg, the Police Prefecture, the Ministries &c., Even when he received this second letter, M. Rouvier could not believe in the alleged conspiracy, and it was not till Cape, Tamourini was arrested that his eyes were opened. He took the letters immediately to M. Rouvier, and found that the Premier had also received similar information from another officer of the Rochefort garrison.

The main Meyer, who was examined on April 7 by the magistrate engaged in investigating the alleged plot, declared that he knew nothing whatever about the rumoured intrigues.

The cartridges on his premises were brought by a person who was a total stranger to him, and he received it for storing them. The wife of the author, who revealed the conspiracy told a Press representative that the plot was organised with the object of placing Prince Victor Napoleon on the throne. Cape, Tamourini, it is asserted, made his first assaults on suitable officers of the garrison at Montfort in his cause in January last. He met Rouvier, of his former comrades as a certain cafe in the town, and his enthusiasm and theatrical heroics are said to have been such that many were for a time carried away by his arguments, in which he endeavoured to show how their position would be immediately improved if the Bonapartist dynasty were restored. While hopefuls would be showered upon those who aided the Prince to ascend the throne of France. The revelation of his intended to have said, could be accomplished by a few resolute men of action, as all the plans were ready, a few going around Paris, numerous depots had been established &c.

The Juge d'Instruction engaged in investigating the alleged plot examined Capt. Metivier, of the 7th Colonial regt., and four other army officers belonging to provincial garrisons, all of them stated that they had been approached by certain people and asked to take part in a movement having for its object the overthrow of the existing regime, but they were unable to say whether the plot was Bonapartist, Orleanist, or Nationalist. All of the officers refused the offers made to them.

The "Petit Parisien" says:—The conviction prevails in high quarters that the real leaders of the plot are two politicians who were involved in a recent affair. A lady of position is said also to be in the plot, she having an immense fortune, which furnished the money. It is stated that Henri, Buneau has fled to Belgium to join with the pretender, on whose behalf the plot was hatched. There is as yet no question of convening a High Court, as the plot does not seem to have been begun to be put into execution.

THE SOMALI MULLAH.

A Reuter telegram from Rome, dated April 10 says that details have been received there of the terms of the agreement which has been reached between Signor Pestalozza, the Italian special commissioner for Somaliland, and the Mullah. An interview between the parties took place on 5th inst., and will henceforth be the residence of the Mullah. The latter accepted in its entirety the text of the agreement which had been drawn up jointly by Italy and Great Britain, and signed. Signor Pestalozza found the Mullah sincerely desirous for peace, and it is believed there that, now that the Mullah has a recognised position and an outlet on the sea, he will remain quiet, and that a period of peace is opening for Somaliland, especially as the British and the Italians will exercise an active surveillance over the traffic in arms with a view to putting an end to it. After signing the agreement a deputation "Harkis" was sent by the Mullah, under the leadership of Signor Pestalozza, to announce to the whole country the restoration of peace. This deputation visited Berbera, in British Somaliland, and there drew up the assistance of Signor Pestalozza, and a detailed agreement on the questions of boundaries and pastures and other matters. This agreement was naturally concluded with British authorities.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, 11th April.

Assistant Paymaster Leonard Edward Tier has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Prescott Sandilands to be Captain, vice Jones, to half-pay.

Admiralty, 12th April.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870 —Commander Scott William Alfred Hamilton Gray has this day been placed on the retired List, with promotion to assume the rank of Captain.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Captain John Silvester Brogden is placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with a gratuity.

Royal Marines.

The undermentioned retired officer is appointed to the Reserve of Officers in the rank last held by him whilst on the Active List:—Captain John Silvester Brogden, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Leonard Redfern Gardiner has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The undermentioned Gentleman has been appointed a Sub-Lieutenant, viz.:—Charles Stuart Nairn.

Admiralty, 13th April, 1905.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June 1900 Sec ond Lieutenant Philip Hobbs has been placed on the Retired List.

War Office 14th April.

BREVET.

Major William Roog Leishman, M. B. Royal Army Medical Corps, Professor of Pathology, Royal Army Medical College, to be Lieutenant Colonel in recognition of the services, and the distinction attained by him in Original Investigation and Research Date 15th April 1905.

War Office 14th, April;

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order and promotion in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned Officers during the operations in connection with the protection of the Aden Boundry Commission, 1903-04: To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, viz.:—Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Paul English, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers Lieutenant Colonel Edgar Evelyn Ravenhill the Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Major, Walter Sinclair Delamain Indian Army.

Lieutenant George Stewart Symes, the Hampshire Regiment.

BREVET.

Major George Cecil Dowell, Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

The King has also been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the field to the undermentioned non-commissioned officer in recognition of his gallant conduct during the above-mentioned operations: No. 4718 Lance-Corporal C. E. Dicker 1st Battalion the Hampshire Regiment.

The committee promoting a parliamentary memorial of the late Sir William Harcourt has now been commenced and is not only influential but strictly non-party in character. Sir Michael Hicks Beach is chairman. The memorial will probably take the form of a bust within the precincts of the House of Commons. Contributions are invited from those who have sat in the House of Commons with Sir William Harcourt.

IN ONE DAY ... Bromo Quinine Tablets ... HONEY ... fails to cure. 25c.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA.

In the House of Lords on Monday, April 10, the Marquess of Bath, at the request of Lord Reay, read the telegrams relative to the effects of the earthquake in India and the steps taken for the relief of the sufferers which had been received by the Secretary of State for India.

In the House of Commons on Friday, April 7, in reply to Mr. Herbert Roberts, Mr. Brodrick said he had no information with reference to the earthquake in India beyond that contained in the Viceroy's telegram which was published in the morning newspapers. He had telegraphed to the Viceroy for further information. He would communicate to the press any further information that might be obtained. All possible efforts with regard to relief would be used by the Indian Government.

On Monday, April 10, in answer to Mr. Disraeli and Sir M. Bhownaggree, who asked as to the number of casualties caused by the recent earthquakes and landslides in India,

Mr. Brodrick gave the House similar information to that conveyed to the House of Lords by the Marquess of Bath.

THE TREATMENT OF NATIVE RACES.

Mr. J. O'Kelly asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, having regard to the recent allegations with reference to the ill treatment of native races in Australia, in India, in Nigeria, in South Africa, as well as in the Philippines, and in French, German, Congo State, Portuguese territories, and elsewhere, his Majesty's Government will take steps to secure the appointment of an international Commission to inquire into all these matters, and to bring forward recommendations to alleviate the condition of the native races generally.

Mr. Balfour: In answer to the hon. gentleman, I have to say I do not think anything would be gained by entering into diplomatic negotiations with other Powers for the purpose of assembling a conference on this subject.

THE TIBETAN TREATY.

Mr. Lambert asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Chinese Ambassador has expressed adhesion to the Tibetan treaty; if not, whether any modifications have been suggested, and what portion of Tibet is now occupied by British troops.

Mr. Brodrick: I have as yet received no report from the Government of India on the negotiations which are proceeding with the Chinese Envoy here on the subject of the adhesion of China to the Tibetan treaty. The only part of Tibet occupied by British troops is Chumbi, where two and a half companies of native infantry are stationed. The British trade agent at Gyangse has an escort of 50 men.

FRENCH IMPORT DUTIES ON INDIAN GOODS.

On Tuesday, April 11.—Mr. Runciman asked the Secretary of State for India: What are the French import duties on raw silk goods and on jute goods as amended by the enactment of 1904; and whether any negotiations have taken place on the subject.

Mr. Brodrick: Silk goods of Chinese or Japanese origin, so far as they are not on the free list, are charged the French minimum tariff, and are therefore liable to similar duties as lower rates than are applicable to similar goods of Indian origin. The answer to the second question is in the negative.

NEW INDIAN GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. Shipman asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state how many new Indian Government appointments of 500 rs. per month and upwards have been created since 1892; and how many of these appointments are now held by Europeans and how many by Indians.

Mr. Brodrick: I observe that the same information was asked for by the hon. Mr. Gokhale in the House of Council of the Governor-General of India on March 10, and the financial member of the Council replied as follows:—"The expansion of the Indian asked for by the hon. gentleman would involve reference to Accountants, Civil, Public Works, and military services. It would involve a very large amount of labour, and occupy several months of time. In these circumstances the Government in Council was not prepared to undertake the labour to be incurred." I therefore hesitate to make so considerable a call on the Government of India.

RUSSIAN IMPORT DUTIES ON INDIAN TEA.

On Thursday, April 13. Mr. Runciman asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Russian import duties on Indian tea have been raised in the past few years; if so, when were they raised; whether any reason was assigned by the Russian Government for raising them; and whether any negotiations have taken place on the subject.

Earl Percy, who replied on behalf of Mr. Brodrick, said: The duties were raised in September, 1903, so far as the European frontiers and Black Sea ports were concerned, but not as regards imports through Dalny and Vladivostock, through which routes the trade immediately showed considerable expansion. It was understood that there was a protest against the action taken by His Majesty's Government to give effect to the Brussels Sugar Convention. As regards the last part of the question the answer is in the negative.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBJECTS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Runciman asked the Secretary of State for India: What steps he proposes to take to protect his Majesty's British Indian subjects during the agitation now being stirred up against them by certain white traders in the Transvaal.

Mr. Lyttelton: His Majesty's Government adhere to the attitude taken up in my despatch of July 20 1904, printed at pages 38 to 45 of (Cd. 2330).

ILL-TREATMENT OF INDIAN COOLIES IN NATAL.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether, in view of the frequent police court proceedings arising from the alleged ill-treatment of Indian indentured coolies in the Natal coal mines, he will call for a report from the Natal Government on the subject, and suggest the holding of a public inquiry thereon.

Mr. Lyttelton: There is a protector of Indian immigrants in Natal whose duty it is to watch over their interests. I have referred to his last two annual reports, and do not find anything which would warrant such action as the hon. member suggests. Indians are not compelled to accept service in the mines. During 1903 (the last year for which I have a report) the majority of the 901 men who re-indentured themselves did so to the coal mines and other employers not engaged in agriculture.

BRITISH INDIAN TRADERS IN CAPE COLONY.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: If his attention has been drawn to an enactment by the Government of Cape Colony seeking to suppress British Indian traders by means of a clause requiring applications for trading licenses being made in a European language in the Madras; and whether, having regard to the fact that such requirement is calculated to deprive those traders of the rights they have hitherto possessed, he will advise the Crown to withhold assent to the enactment in question.

Mr. Lyttelton: I should be obliged if the hon. member would indicate the special enactment to which he refers.

INDIANS AND THE LIQUOR LAW IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: If he is aware that the Liquor Law of the late South African Republic to be enacted that no Negro, aboriginal native or coloured person may be served with spirituous drink, has been made applicable now by the Transvaal Government to respectable and educated Eurasians and other subjects of his Majesty from India employed on the railways of the country; and whether he will represent to the Transvaal Government that such application of the prohibition is not called for since the object of the provision in question was solely to prevent intemperance amongst the natives of the country and immigrants of the uneducated coolie class.

Mr. Lyttelton: Under Sections 40 and 48 of the Liquor Licensing Ordinance passed by the Transvaal Legislature in October 1902 no coloured person may be supplied with the intoxicating liquor (Cd. 1305), and under section 1 (c) of Ordinance No. 38 of 1903 a railway employe's liquor license authorises a sale of liquor only to white male persons of the age of 16 years and upwards who are employed on the construction of any railway works in the Transvaal. It is admitted that this liquor legislation of the Transvaal has had a salutary effect but I will bring the point raised by the hon. member to the notice of the officer administering the Government, and ask for a report. Provision has been made under Proclamation No. 35 of 1901, printed at p. 42 of Cd. 904, for exempting coloured persons of education from special legislation affecting natives and coloured persons generally.

APPOINTMENTS TO JUDICIAL OFFICES IN INDIA.

Mr. Hemphill asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state in how many instances appointments to judicial or other legal offices in India have been, since Jan 1, 1903 made of candidates from home; and in how many of those instances the appointees have been absent from India 5 years or more; and how large a proportion of candidates from home have been made since the date mentioned—two to judgeships of Indian High Courts and one to be a member of the Governor General's Council. Of the three gentlemen appointed two have been members of the English and one of the Irish Bar.

The Shah, it seems, is likely to have a new experience on his arrival in Paris. M. Meriat, the architect of the Persian Pavilion at the last Exhibition, duly sent in his bill, and received a decoration. This was hardly good enough, and he is now taking legal steps to obtain payment. If the Courts accept his view, the singular spectacle will be presented of a bailiff distraining upon the baggage of a potentate. M. Meriat by no means charges the Horation object to do. "Peculiar appearance."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Warwick says "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury, for the toilet, bath and nursery which leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONFERENCE.

THE members of the International Committee of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, who are meeting in Brussels, assembled on April 10 in the Chamber of Commerce under the chairmanship of Mr. C. W. Macara, president of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations of England. Herr A. Kuffler, of Austria, and M. R. Browe, of Russia, were unable to attend, and Mr. J. Smethurst, of England, who had proceeded to Brussels, had been recalled owing to the death of his father, Mr. Samuel Smethurst, manager of the English Federation.

Mr. Macara delivered a brief inaugural address to the members of the International Committee, who included M. J. Syz, of Switzerland; M. C. Berges, of France; Herr Ferdinand Gross, of Germany; M. J. Hemptinne, of Belgium; Baron Cantoni, of Italy; Senhor H. P. Taveira, of Portugal; and Senor Calver of Spain. The last named attended for the first time.

Mr. Macara said the Zurich Conference proved the necessity of federation of all users of cotton. Happily, the crisis which brought about the establishment of the congress had passed away, and with it the facilities for gambling in cotton on a scale never known before. A similar crisis might or might not recur, but need for maintenance of international organisation would be permanent. Their experience since the congress was formed had shown that cotton spinners and manufacturers had much to learn from each other. Many problems could only be solved by international combination. Much had been done and much remained to be done. Nothing was more satisfactory than the desire which had been shown to be mutually helpful. When the congress met in England in June next, the committee would have an interview with the Marquess of Salisbury at the Board of Trade.

Herr Gross, of Germany, heartily concurred and expressed the view that they must not be content until the conditions of purchasing raw cotton were improved. It was advisable that American spinners should be included in the scope of the organisation.

Baron Cantoni of Italy, said that continental organisations though established for reasons different from those that prevailed in England were nearly in agreement with international action. Other delegates concurred heartily.

The remainder of the day was spent in discussing details of organisation.

The meetings of the conference were resumed on April 11. It was unanimously decided to accept the invitation of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Manchester to hold the annual congress in the Manchester Town Hall during the first week in June. An invitation to visit Liverpool, sent by the Lord Mayor, was also cordially accepted. The presence at the congress of delegates representing Austria, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and Switzerland is already assured, and delegates from other countries whose countries joining the international federation are also expected.

Among the important questions for discussion will be cotton-growing in the colonies of European countries, the conditions regulating the purchase of raw cotton and its transport to Europe, the organisation of cotton-spinning associations in Europe, and an imperial system. The congress will also be asked to confirm the appointments of a joint secretary, whose special work will be the improvement of European employers' associations.

Mr. Berger (France) reported on the progress made in cotton-growing in French, German, and Portuguese colonies. In his opinion the progress made was satisfactory.

Baron Cantoni (Italy) added that his associations were encouraged to continue the development of cotton-growing though unfavourable conditions would cause them to be more restricted in their choice of districts.

Herr Gross (Germany) hoped more attention would be paid to the improvement of the quality of East Indian cotton, of which formerly they had larger and better supplies.

Mr. Macara intimated that East Indian supplies were engaging the attention not only of the British Cotton-growing Association, but of the British and Indian Governments.

On April 12 the Committee were introduced by M. de Hemptinne to M. Droogmans, the Financial Secretary to the Congo Free State, with whom they conferred upon the prospects of successful cultivating cotton in the Congo Region. M. Droogmans stated that the encouragement given to cotton-growing in the eastern hemisphere by the Zurich Congress had helped the experimental work in the Congo Free State. They had a cotton-growing district near Portuguese territory were the best adapted for cotton-growing, but up to the present the difficulties of transport which had to be faced had not been overcome and until these disadvantages were the diffusion of the natives to undertake regular employment.

Mr. Macara emphasised the great importance of encouraging the cultivation of cotton in all parts of the world, where such work could be profitably and satisfactorily undertaken. Such a policy was an absolute necessity in view of the constant expansion of industry.

Hearty support was given to a suggestion that at the forthcoming congress in Manchester, samples of cotton grown in all the fields which have been opened up in recent years should be exhibited along with specimens of the finished goods obtained from this class of cotton.

At the afternoon sitting of the congress, Herr Ferdinand Gross (Germany) discussing the metric system, said that the continental spinners were quite prepared to adopt it, but were prevented from doing so by the action of English spinners and manufacturers, who had a preponderating influence in the industry and maintained the old system. As soon as England joined in an international agreement the solution of the problem would be near at hand.

Baron Cantoni chairman of the Italian Cotton-Growing Association, expressed the opinion that English manufacturers and spinners had an exaggerated idea of the difficulties which the change would involve, though he quite saw that there were difficulties in the way.

It was ultimately agreed that the subject should be fully discussed at the Manchester congress. Other arrangements relating to the gathering were considered, but it may be necessary for a further sitting to be held to complete them.

THE INDIAN OCEAN.

ITS HYDROGRAPHY AND BIOLOGY.

A BRITISH EXPEDITION.

A SUPERFICIAL impression has been cultivated on the Continent that research in the lower ocean depths is almost the peculiar appanage of the Prince of Monaco. If any solid basis for such a view ever existed it has during the past few years ceased to exist. Not to speak of the great Challenger Expedition, British investigators have been steadily accomplishing useful if unobtrusive work over thousands of miles of ocean from the Cape and the Mauritius to Torres Straits and Western Australia.

Another British research expedition, which has just been equipped and of which an interesting sketch is given in "Nature," will deserve to rank as of the first importance in the annals of oceanography. It is organised under private auspices but will be conducted in the Admiralty yacht "Sealark." The vessel is the latest addition to the survey vessels of the Royal Navy, and is commanded by Cap. t. B. Sombrville, with whom will be associated for purposes of scientific work, Messrs. J. Gardiner and C. F. Cooper. The expedition will leave Colombo on April 20. Its objects are to investigate thoroughly the hydrography and biology of the central and western parts of the Indian Ocean which was not visited by H.M.S. "Challenger."

Since the cruise of the "Challenger," which lay south, almost to the fringe of the Antarctic Circle, much has been done to elucidate the scientific problems with many parts of the Indian Ocean. Ceylon, the East Indies, the waters from the Persian Gulf to the Straits of Malacca, the Laccadives and Maldives the Madagascar coasts, with their numerous islands and banks, and the region of the Seychelles with their varied marine flora and fauna, have all been more or less brought within the sphere of ascertained knowledge.

EXTENT OF THE CRUISE.

The object of the new expedition is, broadly speaking, to correlate, as far as may be, and to co-ordinate the results of these various preceding and mutually independent expeditions. On leaving Ceylon the "Sealark" will first direct her course for the group of coral atolls and submerged banks known as the Chagos Archipelago, of which we have no clear data more recent than 1837 thence, after careful and extensive hydrographical work, to Mauritius—Aegas for hours, from this point to the surface rest of Cargados, and onward along the Seychelles group and Saya de Mabha Bank, with a view to setting at rest the question of the depth of the ocean bed from Mauritius to the Seychelles. Incidentally it is hoped to glean much interesting information as to the formation of the many coral reefs in these waters. From the Seychelles, after surveying the Agalega group the Sealark will proceed to Colombo leaving, however, the civilian members of the expedition to spend some months in the island. They will not return until January, 1905.

QUESTIONS FOR SETTLEMENT.

Foremost among the scientific results hoped for from the expedition is the determination, by soundings and temperature tests of such questions as the existence of any relatively shallow banks connecting India with South Africa, or Mauritius with the Seychelles the mutual relationships of the Chagos atolls, the general ocean changes that may have taken place since the last surveys, and the nature of the currents at various depths. For this purpose certain of many British steamers have for some time been collecting information relating to the surface waters in different parts of the ocean. The biological section of the work will include examination by means of frequent dredging of the pelagic flora and fauna, not only of the ocean bed and at various depths from 50 to 500 fathoms, but on all parts of the coral reefs visited. In this way it is hoped to obtain some clear lies of the vertical distribution of both animals and plants, and to obtain a definite comparative impression as to the mutual relations of the flora and fauna of the various parts of the ocean, with a view to tracing the forms of continents and land connections.

THE FUNDS.

Money grants for the purposes of the expedition have been made by the British Association and the Balfour ariorial Fund at Cambridge, but the bulk of the expense has been undertaken by the Percy Sladen Trust.

TOOTH-ACHE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Fiorilline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the breath a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Fiorilline perfect composite is a powder of the finest and purest quality, delicious to the taste and the most effectual dentifrice ever discovered. Of all Chemists and Perfumers.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

HOME.

COURT.—King Edward, on his journey through France on the 6th, was met at Pierrefitte by President Loubet, who accompanied him to Paris. The King joined the Queen on board the Victoria and Albert at Marseilles next morning, and arrived on Sunday at Port Mahon, and on Wednesday at Palma.—An interesting interview with the Queen is published by a French paper.

Carnarvon Castle has been offered by the Corporation of Carnarvon as a home for the projected Welsh National Museum.

Drama.—At the Shaftesbury on Saturday, "Othello" was produced, with Mr. Herbert Carter in the title-part, Mr. J. H. Barnes as Iago, and Miss Tita Brand as Desdemona. Sir H. Irving is to revive "Becket" at Drury Lane on the 29th for twelve nights.

Ecclesiastical.—The Rev. Foss Westcott has been appointed Bishop of Chhota Nagpur; and Canon Maurice Day becomes Dean of Cesory. "General" Booth's 76th birthday was celebrated by a meeting in Exeter-hall on Monday, when it was announced that the Salvation Army self-denial fund amounted to over £83,000. Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander have opened their South London mission.

Greenwich Hospital has been presented with the late Mr. John Corbett's valuable collection of Nelson relics.

Law.—The House of Lords has reversed the Court of Appeal's reversal of a High Court judgment in a dispute between corset-makers as to the use of the term "erect form." Mr. Justice Warrington has ordered the Liverpool Corporation to carry out the award of an arbitrator giving to Mr. W. H. Lever £138,449 for 1,850 acres of land required for the Liverpool waterworks. Mr. Justice Buckley has refused to order the compulsory winding-up of the Nelson Shore Syndicate, but has granted such an order against the "British Widows' Assurance Company, Limited." Colonel H. G. Morgan obtained a verdict for £250 in his libel suit against "The Times"; but a stay of execution was granted with a view to an appeal. An action for breach of promise against the Hon. Rupert Guinness resulted in a verdict for the defendant. Mr. H. C. Jones, late town clerk of Holborn, has been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for embezzling the borough council' money.

London.—The proposed hall and offices for the County Council are to cost, including site £1,760,000.

Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador, has been elected an honorary Bencher of the Middle Temple.

Mr. Frederick Greenwood's 75th birthday was celebrated last week by a dinner, at which he gave an interesting account of the purchase of the Suez Canal shares. Mr. John Morly presided.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 6th, Lord James of Hereford protested against the introduction of Bills in that House under conditions which afforded insufficient time for their consideration, and a resolution declaring that the House would refuse to consider such Bills was agreed to. On the 7th, the Continuation Schools Bill was rejected by 16 to 14. On the 11th, Lord Balfour moved a resolution on the Colonial Conference, but it was negatived without a division.—In the House of Commons on the 6th, the Army pay vote was confirmed, a motion for reduction being negatived by a majority of 42. On the 7th, the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was read a second time by 149 to 94 and referred to the Standing Committee on Law. On the 10th, Mr. Austen Chamberlain made his Budget statement, proposing the reduction of the tea duty on July 1 from 8d. to 6d. per lb. and the addition of £1,000,000 a year to the sinking fund. On the 11th, Mr. Long defined his relations with Sir Antony MacDonnell, over whom he intended to exercise to the full his powers of supervision and control. The resolution for the reduction of the tea duty was carried. A resolution demanding a Government grant to supplement the Irish National Teachers' Pension Fund was rejected by 137 to 113. On the 13th, the Budget income-tax resolution was passed and a discussion was opened on the Opposition's attitude towards Home Rule.

Political.—Mr. Gerald Balfour, at Leeds last week said the Government would neither resign nor dissolve in consequence of the Brighton election.—The Duke of Devonshire presided on Monday, at the first annual meeting and dinner of the Unionist Free Trade Club. Lord James of Hereford, Sir J. Hurst, Lord Hugh Cecil, Mr. Gulbert, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh also spoke.—Mr. Chamberlain presiding on Wednesday, at the annual meeting of the Liberal Union Club, said that he believed that a mutual understanding with Japan would secure for an indefinite time the peace of the Far East. He also dealt with the present aspect of the fiscal question. Whatever might be the position of the Government and the Unionist party, it had not, so far as the signs showed, been affected by the tariff reform agitation. Though up to the present time they had been defeated, they were bound to win. One of their great objects was to deal with the problem of the unemployed, which became more serious as the country grew richer. Foreign competition was growing. He wished every one could see what was likely to be the result of the commercial treaties recently concluded by Germany, against which our Government was powerless. The desirability—he might almost say the necessity of meeting the wishes of the Colonies would day by day become more evident. A resolution was subsequently carried approving the fiscal proposition laid down by the Prime Minister at Manchester.

Sales.—The sale of the John Scott Library realised £18,239.—Mr. H. G. Huggin's collection of engravings fetched £5,140 on Tuesday at Christie's.

Sporting.—Ireland drew with Wales in an Association football match on Saturday. At Lord's that day the North beat the South of England at lacrosse. The amateur boxing championships were decided on Tuesday.

The Aborigines' Protection Society held its annual meeting on Tuesday.

The Archbishop of Canterbury writes appealing for public support for an endeavour which is to be made to raise funds for the strengthening of the religious side of education in South Africa.

The Institution of Naval Architects opened its spring meeting on Wednesday, at the Society of Arts, The Earl of Glasgow presided.

University for Sheffield.—The Committee of the Privy Council have decided to recommend the grant of a charter incorporating a University in Sheffield.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The new mail contract with the Orient Line has been signed.

Canada.—Lord Grey visited Kingston on the 6th, and spoke on imperial unity. Mr. Frank Oliver has become minister of the Interior. The British Columbian Legislature has again passed and anti-Japanese Bill.

Newfoundland.—The Bill to enforce the Bait Act against American fishermen has passed the House of Assembly.

South Africa.—A petition is coming to the King praying for the safeguarding of native interests in the new Transvaal Constitution. Another outbreak of Chinese labourers occurred on Sunday.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Roosevelt has concluded his Texan progress and has gone on a hunting expedition.

FOREIGN.

Belgium.—The International Cotton Committee is meeting this week at Brussels under Mr. C. W. Macara's presidency.

Crete.—The national festival was celebrated throughout Crete on the 7th with great enthusiasm. The Unionist movement continues to spread.

France.—Captain Tamburins and his supposed accomplices are charged with plotting against the security of the State, a crime punishable with death. —The Bill for separating Church and State has, our Correspondent says, "crossed the Rubicon." The first article was carried by a large majority on Wednesday.

Germany.—The Emperor met the King of Italy at Naples on the 6th, and the King of Greece at Corfu on the 11th.

Hungary.—The Chamber has annulled the Tisza "guillotine" law.

Morocco.—Our Tangier Correspondent foreshadows the Sultan's refusal to accept the reforms proposed by France. The Sultan wishes Germany to send a mission to Fez to discuss ways of procuring international guarantees for the integrity of Morocco.—The German Interim Minister at Tangier having received orders to proceed to Fez with the Kaiser's thanks for the reception accorded to him on his recent visit.—The Government troops had a fight with the Pretender's men at Ujda on Sunday, and were in a critical situation when the frontier section of the French military mission intervened and swept back the rebels.

Persia.—The Shah contemplates a journey to Europe. A decree is issued for the reorganisation of the army.

Russia.—An order convoking the Assembly of Bishops was signed by the Tsar last week. A barristers' congress, held in spite of the police, has demanded a democratic Constitution and resolved on a propaganda with that end in view.

Sweden and Norway.—The Prince Regent has called on the Cabinets of the two kingdoms to negotiate for a new adjustment of all matters concerning the union on the fundamental principle of full equality. He suggests that there should be a joint Foreign Minister answerable to both countries, and separate Consuls, who in all that concerns relations with foreign Powers shall be controlled by the Foreign Minister. The Prince Regent's action is not welcomed in Norway. The Swedish Prime Minister, M. Bostrom, has resigned.

The War.—Admiral Rozhdestvensky's squadron mysteriously appeared off Singapore on Saturday and passed through the Straits on its way to the China Sea. It is stated that the squadron is at anchor north-west of the Anamba Islands at the limit of the Dutch Eastern Archipelago. An Amsterdam journal published on Wednesday a telegram from Batavia that a fight was then in progress.—It is belived that the Japanese in Manchuria are advancing 476,000 strong and some fighting has taken place. It is expected that by autumn Japan will have a million men in the field. Russia also is making efforts to accumulate large numbers of men in the Far East, and has ordered from the Creusot Works 27,000,000 worth of guns and ammunition.—The Paris Journal states that Russia has decided to build ten battleships, 24 armoured cruisers, 15 scouts, 50 destroyers, and 100 torpedo-boats.—General Linevitch reports the repulse of a Japanese column approaching Vladivostok.—It is reported from Vladivostok that five Japanese sailors disguised as navvies have been caught, photographing the defences, and hanged.

Turkey.—Further fighting is reported in which Turks, Greeks, Bulgarians, and Albanians, were concerned.

Obituary.—Lord St. Helier, formerly Sir F. Jeune, General Lord Chelmsford, General Sir [illegible] Cornwallis, Lord Ingestre, Admiral Sir [illegible] Campbell, Lord Norreys, Admiral Sir [illegible] Clarke, Captain S. Clay and [illegible].

TOLD BY THE PEOPLE.

A GENTLEMAN OF LEISURE.

Tells of a Crisis.

Mr. I. B. Kingdon, a gentleman of leisure, contributes an account of a distressing experience. In effect, he states that for four or five years he had been so utterly worn out by loss of sleep and acute nervousness, that he was less and less inclined to give his attention to either pleasant or profitable occupation. Mr. Kingdon realised that his nervous system was breaking down, so just at the critical moment he took Phosferine, the immediate result being that he now sleeps soundly, has regained his appetite, takes an active interest in his affairs, and his nerves are as strong as Nature intended them to be.

Word for word.

Mr. I. B. Kingdon, a gentleman living at 55, Rutland Gardens, Harringay Park, N.W., writes:—"As a strong believer in Phosferine I have much pleasure in sending you a line in its praise. I have been a user of it with great success for the last four or five years for sleeplessness, nervousness, loss of appetite, and a don't-care-about-anything sort of feeling. I have recommended it to large numbers of people when they have needed a tonic, and they have all expressed themselves as being pleased with its restoring powers. I have just sent some to some friends in the country as I think it will do them good. I find among its many good qualities that it does not affect the teeth as the other so-called remedies do. I may add that Mrs. Kingdon has also taken it with good effect when not feeling quite well, as also the little one."—May 17, 1904.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe, which, in plain language means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that the Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

THE PEOPLE SAY SO THE PEOPLE SAY SO

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR Lassitude, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Brain-Fag, Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Influenza, and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia. And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprs., Ashton & Parsons's 17, Farringdon Rd., London, Eng. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/12, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/12 size.

TEAS,

Fragrant and refreshing.

COFFEES,

Fresh and

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WHISKIES.

Perfection.

PROVISIONS,

always fresh and

good alike.

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PEEK,

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

THE CHANCELLOR'S VOICE.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN has an exceptionally good voice for making himself clearly heard in a speech such as was called upon to deliver on Monday. There is a sort of tradition that the Chancellor of the Exchequer shall partake of voice-refreshment during the presentation of his annual statement. Some have sucked oranges, others contented themselves with jubes. Disraeli and Lord Randolph Churchill made no bones about a brandy and soda; egg-flip was the lubricant of Gladstone, while port was the stand-by of the Mr. Goschen of Chancellorship days. Disraeli once departed from his brandy and soda tonic, and at a historic meeting at Manchester, substituted white wine provided by his host. It was a most potent beverage, and those present at the gathering aver that the Statesman got through a large decanter of it before his speech ended.

PRECEPT AND EXAMPLE.

Confusion once claimed Lord Goschen for her own over one of these Budget libations. There was a surplus, he had to report of three and a quarter millions, which was very satisfactory. On the other hand, it moved that of that sum two and a half millions proceeded from the sale of intoxicants, "a circumstance," said the Chancellor gravely, to be deplored by all. While the reflection sank into the minds of his hearers, he reached out for a glass, ruby red, with beaded bubbles winking at the brim. Now Lord Goschen is exceptionally near-sighted and misjudging the distance, he struck instead of grasping the glass. And while the House was still sighing over his last sentence as to the state of the drink traffic, over went the glass, and across the table and the floor there ran a red stream of the Chancellor's old port.

SWALLOWING THEMSELVES.

There is nothing improbable in the theory that a new volcano has appeared in Central Asia. Geologists have unending records of the sudden conversion of the eternal hills into wildly active furnaces. The great mountain of Papandayang, in Java, suddenly became excited, and, its internal forces not finding a ready outlet, the top of the mountain was blown bodily away, and the height reduced by 4,000 feet. Bandaisan threw off its upper half in much the same way, while Krakatoa was shattered with such vehement force that two-thirds of the original island-hill, were blown away. There exist to-day huge gaps, some with mighty lakes within them, where once mountains stood. An explosion of irresistible force within, a great rending above, and a mountain disappears down its own throat.

VOLCANOES AT SEA.

We do not yet know as much as we ought of submarine volcanoes. Those who study the subject tell us that many a noble ship goes to its doom in those awful cataclysms, beneath the ocean. The Sudden appearance of a new island upon the surface, as happened the other day in Japan is the only indication we have of what is toward in the depths, unless there happen to be cables in the course. An island called Julia appears to the south of Sicily, lasts a couple of months, then pops back to the place whence it came, fifty metres below. The Sabrina whirls up near the Azores from an unplumbed depth, and returns before it is well charted. Hannah's pops up to gladden the eyes that which in the south of the Gulf of Mexico, and as mysteriously disappears. These are the only signs noted of the tremendous forces at work below.

SCOTLAND'S YIELD.

Scotland has given the United States eight Presidents; she leads the House of Commons, she leads the Opposition. She had much to do with the making of the Japanese Navy, and her sons' sons have their place under Russianised names in the Fleet of Rojestvensky. The man that first gave Russia a navy was given to Russia by a Scot. Had there been no Pat Gordon, there had been no Peter. That Emperor's greatness might all his life been bounded by the four walls of the prison-monastery in which he was incarcerated. It was a strange power which this soldier of fortune wielded. Here was a Roman Catholic, with devotion to the Stuarts so strong that he tried to assassinate Richard Bradshaw, the English Ambassador at Moscow, whom he mistook for Bradshaw the regicide; a man who cared for Russia only for what she represented to him in hard cash; who thrice tried to break from her service; whose sword had served a dozen causes, yet who rescued a boy and made him a Monarch, and so set Russia on the road to the greatness which she has since attained.

BETTER THAN RICHES.

It is better to be lon lucky than rich. Some men are killed if they drop off a three-foot ladder, butt here an Edinburgh minister has rolled a thousand feet down Ben Nevis steeps, and lives to tell the tale. Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon was clean shot through at Lucknow, and returned as deal, but came up smiling soon afterwards. Similar was Lord Wolseley's experience in the Crimea, but though pretty well riddled with shot and shell and deprived of the sight of an eye, he was able soon after to enjoy a laugh over his own obituary. Not long ago there was a girl up at the Thames police-court who had twice attempted to commit suicide, but two trains had passed over and left her unscathed. At about the same time the driver of a train near Brecon jumped on his brakes to prevent the train from running over a prostrate form between the lines. But the train did pass over the figure, and they found it to be that of a man drunk and asleep, and sorry he reproached them for arousing him from his easy couch.

THE HUMANISING TOUCH.

Prison reformers will welcome the announcement that the Bishop of Exeter is about to hold a confirmation service at Princetown gaol. It suggests success for the humanising line which more and more is being adopted in our gaols. Prison discipline is undergoing amendment, and prisoners are being treated as human beings whom it is desirable to reform rather than is a dangerous will animals to be caged. But there must always remain a wide gulf between our methods and those adopted in America. There is in Sing Sing prison at this moment a man who is making fortune. Sentenced to two years' imprisonment as the keeper of a gambling-hell, he has been permitted to carry on business in connection with a brewing company owing hundred houses, which has, under his directions, invested enormously in real estate. His clients have called daily to see him, and the prison cell has answered all the porposes of a private counting-house.

PENT AND OTHERWISE.

This is not quite an extreme a case as was discovered by a visiting inspector as a Scottish prison, but this latter was a law unto itself and not typical of prisons here. Informed that the governor was away fishing, the inspector said, that he would see the prisoners. There's only one sir and he is out, the warder replied, Out? How has he escaped? No, sir, he is with the governor—fishing. The complaint has generally been of a very opposite character unduo severity. Prisoners pain have been the main aversion of the strict disciplinarian. A man had a tame mouse in his cell, a marvellously intelligent little creature which had a great place in the felon's life. On day a warder discovered and placed his heel upon it. The prisoner snatched up a knife and rushed for his persecutor. Luckily the door closed between them in time, and the man had to answer a charge of attempted murder instead of the graver indictment. Montagu Williams raised a legal point and the man got off. Justice Hawkins was on the bench and he happens to love animals.

BEHIND THE VEIL.

The revival of Princess Ida, and the cordial greeting accorded it, makes it interesting to remember that the bright little opera was composed during days among the darkest in Sullivan's life. Iolanthe was on the eve of productions, and Princess Ida already taking Musical form in his mind, when a heavy blow descended upon him It was the silver jubilee year of his career, and his operas and other compositions had brought him a handsome fortune. On the very night that he was to conduct the first performance of Iolanthe there came the doleful tidings that the firm with whom all his money was deposited had failed, and every penny he possessed had disappeared. It was courageous of him to conduct his new opera that night, more remarkable still that with his worries still upon him he should throw off the music of the greatest of all the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, The Mikado.

ARMS AND THE MAN.

The sensational stories which we have been hearing of armed conspirators in Paris bring to mind another little plot, one in which the head of the nation himself was concerned. It was in the time of Napoleon III., and no one now can say what it all meant. Morocco was to be the scene of operations. The German agent of a firm of Liege gunsmiths used to go at dead of night to a private door in the Rue St. Honore, press a button, and be received in secret by Louis Napoleon himself. The German was to secure arms to the order of Napoleon but all was to be secret. Payment was to be made through a Swiss banking house as part of the capital of a railway in the Grisons. But it all came to nothing. Mexico claimed the horizon, and the German and his guns were forgotten, and the secret of it all is still to seek.

FIRST-FOOTING.

If the new member for Brighton had been consulted, he would probably have preferred a quieter entry into St. Stephen's. An ovation is rather trying to the nerves of the new-born Parliamentarian. Mr. Chamberlain, in spite of nerves of steel, was so flurried on taking his seat that he committed a breach of privilege before he had been in the House ten minutes. He replaced his hat after prayers without having been sworn in; and incipient apoplexy became momentarily epidemic among the officials. The late Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman entered Parliament unnoted; Disraeli was distinguished only by his costume. Mr. Balfour took a couple of years to get accustomed to his environment, and went a tour round the world before he ventured on his maiden speech.

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Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous systems These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

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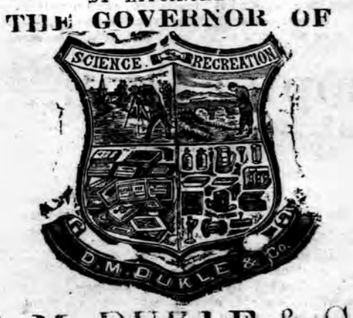

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